

THE NEW  
REGIME

A. D. 2202

JOHN IRA BRANT

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# THE NEW REGIME

A. D. 2202

BY

JOHN IRA BRANT



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# CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—A Misfortune.....	5
II.—The People.....	8
III.—The Auxiliaries on Duty.....	11
IV.—A Morning Stroll.....	14
V.—Esthetics.....	17
VI.—The Working Force.....	19
VII.—The Navy.....	22
VIII.—Tourists Meet.....	26
IX.—Music.....	31
X.—Talents Developed.....	33
XI.—The Boulevards.....	35
XII.—A Mountain Resort.....	37
XIII.—A Floral Division.....	39
XIV.—The Press.....	41
XV.—The Stage.....	44
XVI.—Agriculture.....	47
XVII.—Manufactures.....	51
XVIII.—Railways.....	54
XIX.—Hotels.....	60
XX.—Research.....;	62
XXI.—Inventions.....	66
XXII.—International Relations.....	70
XXIII.—Money.....	72
XXIV.—Detectives.....	76

CHAPTER	PAGE
XXV.—The Law.....	78
XXVI.—The Individual Enthroned.....	82
XXVII.—(a) Organization.....	84
—(b) Government	
—(c) The Industrial Power	
XXVIII.—The Central Machine.....	94
XXIX.—Economy.....	97
XXX.—Distribution.....	99
XXXI.—Lovers Together.....	105
XXXII.—Woman.....	108
XXXIII.—The Children.....	110
XXXIV.—Domestic Life.....	112
XXXV.—Society.....	116
XXXVI.—Homeward Bound.....	118
Appendix.....	120



# THE NEW REGIME

## CHAPTER I.

### A MISFORTUNE.

IT was a bitter cold evening in March, 2202 A. D. Mr. George Normouy, in his apartment at New York, had just completed practicing on a 'cello and was seated by the hearth. Outside a storm was raging; now and then dense clouds of snow were dashed against the windows, while the trees creaked dismally. As he listened to the shrieking of the wind, the comfort which protection from the elements gave him was especially enjoyable.

On the table there was a small, unlabeled bottle containing a light-blue liquid. Upon noticing it, George's curiosity was aroused, for he could not recall having seen the bottle before. Carefully taking off the cork, he smelled the contents, and, as the odor was nice, inhaled it several times. A moment thereafter his brain began to reel, then, staggering across the room, he fell onto the sofa, fainting.

A few minutes later, when he had partly regained consciousness, there was a rap on the door. Mr. Carl Rivers came in, observed that something unusual had taken place, and inquired, "What's the matter, my boy?"

"How did the stuff get here? Who's trying to drug me?" George exclaimed, and then told what had happened, adding, "In some ways my mind is a blank now."

Carl, after looking at the liquid, continued, "There's

## THE NEW REGIME

been a mistake. I met Ben Freeman downstairs this afternoon. He was coming up, so I asked him to leave this bottle in George's room. I meant George Dey; Ben thought I meant you. This thing is all my fault because I should have been more definite. How does your head feel?"

"A little bit dizzy. Some things I can remember, others are gone. I can recall the names and faces of my acquaintances and what I knew about past ages, but can't remember a single fact about the way things are being done now. What is the stuff?"

"It's a solution Dey prepared. He has been making some investigations as to the chemical action of the brain. This solution he made to give off fumes that rob the memory of all knowledge about the world's present condition. Now he is working on another to restore those facts."

"Can't I get some of it to react on this?"

"Why, it may take him two or three years to get it finished. He worked that long on this one. Have you forgotten your music?"

Taking a 'cello, George played a favorite selection well.

"Good!" Carl said, "and you haven't forgotten what you knew about ancient times?"

"Yes, my brain seems to be clear on that."

"All right. Then tell me anything you can about the way business is done these days."

"There you have me; I'm all at sea; have lost the whole thing."

"That is certainly a piece of hard luck, and I feel very badly about this. But there's only one way out of it."

"What's that?"

## THE NEW REGIME

"You'll have to learn those things all over. The best way to get fixed up will be to go around the country, see how they are doing business. It's lucky this happened while we are both on vacation, because I can go with you. In fact, I owe you that duty, for it was through my carelessness that this accident came about."

"Why, no, Carl, you are not to be blamed. But I'll be glad to accept your kind offer. How soon will we start?"

"We can talk that over later. In the meantime we can pick up some points here in the city. Let's go down and get something to eat. Perhaps a good dinner will make you feel better. It strikes me it's about dinner time, anyway," Carl added as he glanced at his watch.

Thereupon they started downstairs.

# THE NEW REGIME

## CHAPTER II.

### THE PEOPLE.

WHILE passing through a corridor on the first floor, they heard singing, accompanied by instruments, and, at Carl's suggestion, they repaired to the room whence the music came.

It was furnished handsomely. On the walls hung splendid paintings. The colorings of the frescoes harmonized with the rich tints in the carpet. Appearances indicated lavish expenditure.

A small party had gathered, who were listening to a vocal quartette accompanied by guitars, mandolins, and a harp. The musicians were rehearsing in preparation for a reception that was to take place on the following night. When the music ceased, Carl and George proceeded to the dining-room.

There many electric lights flooded a brilliant glow throughout the spacious room, illuminating it like day. Shining silver, sparkling cut glass, and hand-painted porcelain adorned the tables, while each bouquet holder contained a cluster of flowers.

Seating themselves at a table, our friends noticed the animation as the guests were assembling. The ladies were richly gowned, and their smiles suggested the fact that they were happy.

Carl remarked, "Right here you can get an idea as to the condition of the people who have the smallest incomes there are to-day; that is, the penniless class."

"Is there any limit to the materials they can have?"

## THE NEW REGIME

"Naturally there is. There are some articles that don't exist in big enough quantities for everybody; for instance, paintings by Raphael or Titian, historic bric-a-brac, and such things. They are distributed exactly as they were in the past. If an owner wants to sell them, he will give them to the highest bidder. The people who have no money do without such things, but can have all they want of everything that can be made to meet the universal demand. That includes food, clothing, shelter, education, travel, entertainment, and so on; everything, you see, that is needed to make life delightful. As to the quality of their goods, they get only the finest that can be turned out; low grade materials are not made."

George next asked, "What do all these people work at?"

"Among these women there are clerks, bookkeepers, milliners, musicians, actresses, and some are in the domestic service. You will find men here who are machinists, carpenters, railroaders, educators, actors, and the like. This home accommodates about five thousand, and they come from many occupations."

"How many hours a day do the people work?"

"Four."

"How often do they get vacations?"

"Almost whenever we want one. The regular allowance is one day a week in addition to Sunday, and then every seventh month we get a month off, every seventh year a year off. If we let any of that accumulate, we can take it as we want it. We can spend our vacations and spare time in study, travel, social enjoyment, or at operas, lectures, athletic games, and the like. In fact, the world is at our disposal to give us whatever benefits and elevating pleasures we want."

## THE NEW REGIME

Having finished dinner, they sat at the table, listening to the conversation and the ripples of laughter that mingled with the charming melodies from the orchestra.

At length Carl explained, "The abundance we have came by saving what competition wasted, and dividing that saving equitably. To do that didn't imply an attack at vested rights."

"How did the change come about?"

"Ah, that is an interesting question. A little later we will look into it carefully."

"Well, am I to understand that the present situation is perfect?"

"Not by any means, although it is generally admitted to be better than the competitive system. We are merely one step higher than competition. Why, there are those to-day who want to abolish every form of private property and give us equality. So you see there are still different opinions."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE AUXILIARIES ON DUTY.

THE storm which was enveloping the city, continuing forty-eight hours, grew to be one of the most violent blizzards that had been experienced for many years. A biting wind of unusual velocity hurled the snow up and down the streets, then piled it into such high drifts that not even the gigantic freight trucks could get through. Surface traffic was paralyzed. The regular street-cleaning establishment being unable to handle the situation, every man of the auxiliaries was called out during the night, and a detachment rushed northward to clear a blockaded railroad.

When our friends met in the morning, Carl said, "We'll go out to see something interesting to-day."

After breakfast, having wrapped themselves in fur-lined ulsters, they walked to Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where they saw a considerable body of men cutting channels through the drifts.

"Who are those fair-skinned young fellows?" George questioned.

"The auxiliaries. Most of them regularly work inside."

"They appear to like shoveling snow."

"Oh, yes. They enjoy being called out at times like this. It breaks monotony," Carl returned.

The operations proceeded in a manner that showed the effect of careful training, for headway was being made

## THE NEW REGIME

rapidly and without confusion. Fifty-ninth Street was soon opened to East River. Then electric wagons sped to the piles of snow, were quickly loaded, and immediately started towards the river, where they were unloaded. No sooner had a wagon departed than an empty one took its place.

Having looked on for a while, George observed, "I have read that long ago on occasions like this, the extra men taken on were from the unemployed, many of them homeless."

"Exactly, and the way they worked, much time was always wasted. That was the game in those days; the longer the work could be dragged out, the longer they would have employment. Here it is to everybody's interest to get the streets cleared as soon as they can. The men, you notice, are all at it with fiery energy."

"And they are——"

"Look; There they go!" Carl interrupted, calling his companion's attention to a part of the force moving on the double-quick towards Eighth Avenue.

"What are they running for?"

"To try for the best record. There's rivalry between the gangs."

"Where are they going?"

"It looks as though they are heading for the Columbus Circle subway station. There they'll probably take a train to some other part of the city. You see, the manager of the street-cleaners is now in charge of this work. At headquarters he keeps in touch with the situation. As soon as the snow is cleared at one point, the men are hurried to another. Why, George, the way this thing is being done they accomplish many times more in an hour than the same number of men did by the old way."



## THE NEW REGIME

Our friends spent the entire morning viewing the operations, and, although well clad, by noon they were suffering from the biting cold, for, notwithstanding the wind had abated, the temperature was still below zero.

They then entered a cafe, where, surrounded by luxurious furnishings, they sat down to luncheon. From their seats they looked through the great plate glass windows, fringed with snowy crystals, and saw that the interrupted street traffic had been resumed.

Inside so delightful was the warmth and the pure air that they lingered long. Between sips of delicious coffee they talked over their plans and decided to remain at home as long as winter continued, but, when spring opened, to leave on a tour of the United States. Carl promised that, in the meantime, they would utilize the first suitable day for taking a look at the city.

# THE NEW REGIME

## CHAPTER IV.

### A MORNING STROLL.

DURING the transition to the new order, experiments showed how large to erect buildings so that they would bring maximum saving in handling the business for which they were intended. Consequently, when our narrative occurred, the majestic sizes of structures surpassed those belonging to any previous period.

On a clear day in April Messrs Normony and Rivers set out to view the city. They first went down-town to the East Side, where they found the air sweetened by odors of cleanliness mingled with those from the sea. Upon approaching a group of hotels, George observed with pleasure the excellent color harmony and the ornate treatment of details, then inquired, "Who live in those palaces?"

"The people who, in the work they do, correspond to those that once crowded mean tenements, for right in this part of the town were the slums long ago. Now you notice all the factories around here are beautiful buildings, so this is as fine a section to locate a hotel in as any other part of the town," Carl replied.

"What's that building?"

"A lace factory. That one just below is a clothing factory. Over there is a theatre, and yonder the electric light and power plant for this section. Now, in these hotels and apartment homes is where the people live who work in these shops and factories. That's the way the

## THE NEW REGIME

city's transportation problem was finally worked out. After all industry got under one management, why manufacturing plants were so distributed as to do away with overcrowding of population. Many factories were moved out to suburban towns, so if a person wants to live in a suburban town he can work there. The people can live an easy walking distance from where they work, and most of them prefer to do so. That saves time for them and there's no need of hauling them back and forth every day. An exception to that, of course, is a kind of manufacturing that makes much noise."

"What did they do with the old subway, fill it up?"

"No, developed it into a system for underground freight deliveries. These factories get all their raw materials by cars running into the receiving-room in the sub-cellar. The cars are then switched to the other side of the building, where the shipping-room is. Many hotels get their supplies by cars running underground into the refrigerating-rooms. All that keeps the streets clear of trucks, with a few exceptions, and leaves the streets for pleasure vehicles."

Then they entered a hotel. Great columns of porphyry first attracted their attention; next, the finely polished floor; above, a dome of gold. The hand-painted mural decorations appeared to be the work of masters.

A little later they were at Governor's Island, which had at one time been used for military purposes. The fortress was now dismantled and the island was a park, for which purpose nature had made it an ideal spot. Cannon, which once had been installed there for war, were now planted in ornamental positions on the lawns, and stood as mute evidence of the island's history.

Going to Union Square. our friends took passage in a

## *THE NEW REGIME*

touring car and traversed the splendid parkway which began at that point and which linked the principal parks into one. On reaching Riverside Drive, Carl called George's attention to a location northward, where a lofty observation tower capped the Palisades, rising to almost a thousand feet.

He added, "You can get a good bird's-eye view of the city from up there."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER V.

#### ESTHETICS.

NOR was it true only of architecture that the esthetic was being completely developed; it was so with all arts.

Such a result could never be attained for the masses while competition continued, because the demand for cheap commodities prevented it. Thus beauty was usually either abolished or degenerated into a showy veneer, and artisans who possessed skill that might have produced grand work were making inferior goods to meet the consumers' ideas as to price.

While occupation was uncertain, for a worker to use up his entire income was regarded as improvident, but after he was assured employment, coupled with pension in case of disablement or at retirement for age, hoarding was not necessary. Then he could safely spend all his earnings and have full enjoyment of them.

Consequently, as the number of people who had plenty gradually increased, the artistic assumed an improved complexion. The workman resided in a pretty home, furnished with better woods and finer fabrics. In addition, he bought more musical instruments, paintings, bronzes and statuary. In all purchases he began to demand what was attractive.

The benefits flowing from that change were enjoyed alike by producer and by consumer, for the testimony is general that workmen take greater delight in turning out articles of high than of low grade; and even before the

## THE NEW REGIME

twenty-third century began all workers could look with pleasure at what their labor produced.

With buildings, the beautifying process was not confined to those used for habitation and to those used for assemblage, but was extended to all structures. Moreover, since art was used as expressive of purpose, a distinct type of construction and decorative treatment was adopted for each class of buildings, which served not only as a public convenience, but also gave variety.

On roads nature's attractiveness was enriched by fine artificial adornment. All highways were lined with carefully pruned trees, and crossed culverts, bridges and viaducts that were handsome piles of steel and masonry.

But where artistic combination reached its climax was on the stage. There entrancing music, cadence and grace in movement, and delightful harmonies of color, coalesced to give audiences fine thrills.

The downfall of competition had ended the occupations which were no longer needed, such as book agent, traveling salesman, insurance solicitor, while there had been an increased demand for musicians, actors, dramatists, architects, landscape gardeners; in fact, for every calling of that kind, and then the vast amount of such talent that each generation yielded, all brought happiness to its possessors and was useful to the world.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER VI.

#### THE WORKING FORCE.

It was May, and the young men were still at home, awaiting favorable weather before beginning their travels. One afternoon, while they were talking about the facts George had acquired, he mentioned it as his understanding that collective management of industry then prevailed. He asserted that the idea of such a system was traceable even to ancient history.

Carl assented and said the early Greeks had talked about it, also that since then it had been advocated many times. He explained that the fact that advantage was to be derived from all industry working harmoniously was one of those truths which never sleep; and that the idea had been kept alive through many centuries, continually gaining adherents until its benefits were finally enjoyed.

"But will you make this clear?" George requested. "If that was so great a truth, why didn't they put it into practice sooner?"

"Because a foundation had to be laid, and that took centuries. The old despotisms had to be crushed, the people put into power, education opened to all, and inventions worked out. Why, suppose everything were done towards paving the way, except that the telegraph, railroad and steam engine were not known. Without them it isn't likely the world could be run as one machine."

"Well, now, am I to understand that all workmen form one army?" was George's next question.

## THE NEW REGIME

"All industry is under one management, but we haven't the military system, with its pitiless discipline. We have liberty. There isn't any grouping by regiments for industrial purposes. In the nineteenth century it had already been proved by experience that the regiment wasn't suitable for industry. While governments used the regiment for military purposes, yet in government shops and factories at that time an entirely different scheme of organization was used, which was found to serve the purpose better than if the regiment had been used for shop and factory work.

"To-day," Carl continued, "all groups of workers are adjusted to whatever size gives the most saving. The workers of the line are always ready to be called on for the hardest and most dangerous work that turns up. Among them is a force known as the auxiliaries, which is used to transfer men quick to where there is a congestion of work."

"What's the composition of the staff?"

"It has the people who do easier and less dangerous work than is done by the line. Of course, we get to see both the line and staff in the parades."

"Are those held often?"

"Frequently," Carl answered; "every city has a few parades every year. There'll be one here in a few days, and I'll take you to see it."

On a morning three days later, soon after our friends entered a grand stand, they heard floating down the avenue a fanfare from the trumpets, followed by inspiring melody. Looking in that direction, they saw the procession advancing.

In the lead was a brilliant cavalcade—two troops of



## THE NEW REGIME

federal\* chasseurs. On they came, their handsome horses prancing to the music, and their helmets of silver sparkling in the sun. Then followed a representative turnout of industrial workers. Every band was double, and when one-half of a band stopped playing, its other half began, the bands being so spaced that as the strains from one died away the music of the next was heard approaching. The pace was rapid, and after the parade had continued two hours, a detachment of federal grenadiers approached. Not a man among them was under six feet three inches, and each one was wearing a tall, bearskin hat.

All day the tread of battalions kept up, and the last company passed the reviewing stand in the evening under the glare of electric lights. Thereupon the crowds, hoarse from cheering, and tired, dispersed.

As they were leaving the grand stand George observed, "In that whole procession I didn't see two groups wearing uniforms that were alike."

"They all try to outdo each other on parade, not only in appearance, but in marching, too."

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\*Throughout this book "federal" refers to the world political power.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER VII.

#### THE NAVY.

WHILE George was that evening talking with an acquaintance, Lieutenant Stanchion of the navy, about the occurrences of the day, their conversation drifted to naval affairs, and the lieutenant having been interrogated concerning them, began:

"The only enemies we have are the wind and waves, so that all our thought is spent on ways of fighting them. That is how ocean travel has been brought to its present safety. It is seldom that a ship goes down or that two collide. We don't have many freighters, because production centers are located so as to make every part of the world self-supporting, as near as that can be done. That keeps ocean freight traffic very low, but the heavy travel makes it necessary to keep many passenger ships in commission."

"Then," George ventured, "for every million dollars that a generation in past times put into battleships, we use a million to give people the advantages of travel, do we?"

"Precisely; and to get the best results, every commercial vessel that makes its run between continents belongs to the central navy, which is under the world's Admiral-in-chief. His immediate subordinates are the admirals, each of whom has charge of one ocean. Each ocean is then split into districts, which are under vice-admirals. Then come the rear admirals, who command the fleets de-

## THE NEW REGIME

tailed to subdistricts. Next below are the commodores, commanding all the ships that make a specified place their home port."

"Do those officers also control the river and lake trade?"

"No; for that business there are the continental navies. They work with the central navy exactly as states work with the national government that they are a part of."

"When on regular duty the ships don't sail in squadron, do they?"

"Often they do. Then they practice maneuvering to keep in training for the naval parades. Just this morning the seventeenth cruiser squadron of the North Atlantic fleet went out for a year's trip. There were nine first-class cruisers, carrying about twenty-five thousand passengers. Most of those people have just finished their first seven years' work, and are now off for a year of travel. Those nine ships will be together for a year. You know Mr. Adams; he sailed on the flagship as senior engineer officer."

"Oh, did he? Well, do those vessels have enough sailors to make the working day four hours?"

"No, because that would reduce the passenger accommodations too much. At sea the sailors work as many hours a day as necessary, and when they get home their vacations are increased by the amount of overtime they make."

"Is any ocean freight handled in sailing ships?"

"Yes, some of it. For imperishable goods, such as coal and lumber, when time is not a factor, the schooner gives greatest economy."

"So that some of our people must put up with the tedium of long voyages by sailing ships?"

## THE NEW REGIME

Lieutenant Stanchion continued, "I'd like to take you on such a voyage. You would soon change your views. The forecastles of our sailing ships are not the wretched quarters that the men on old-time sailing ships lived in. Ours are as finely furnished as the best hotels. A party of sailors and their families, forming a congenial circle, can get an assignment together on the same ship."

"The women, I suppose, do the housekeeping work on board?"

"Certainly. Then the ships are supplied with musical instruments, library, and so forth. Your hours off duty you can spend in musicales and social pleasures."

George then said he had heard something about the opening of the summer boating season being a fine sight.

"Oh, by the way, the prospects are for an early spring, and I understand the review will come off next week. I'll get tickets and we'll take it in, so you can see how the season is opened every year." was the reply.

On an appointed day, a week later, the review formed on the Hudson. From the Battery a line of excursion craft, gayly dressed in holiday attire, extended nineteen miles up the river. All the boats were comfortably filled with happy men, women and children out for a day of festivities, and, while merriment prevailed, bands and orchestras helped to enliven the occasion. Launch flotillas, carrying small parties, were darting about. The Commandant of the Port was aboard his private yacht, in personal command.

At nine o'clock in the morning George and Lieutenant Stanchion boarded one of the vessels. At ten the fleet moved down the bay, went southward in column formation, then, veering eastward, stood out to sea. A circuit was made which enabled a return early in the evening,

## THE NEW REGIME

and again the vessels took their assigned places in the river.

When night fell the outlines of their hulls and superstructures were penciled by myriads of electric lights against the darkness, their searchlights were illuminating the sky, and a gorgeous display of fireworks was playing.

Then came the evening dances on deck. They continued as late as the merrymakers wished to participate in them, and it was long after midnight when the last party of passengers left the boats. The summer excursion season had begun.

While our friends were going home George asked, "Do all the summer excursion craft that belong here form one group?"

"Yes; and it is subdivided. The whole group is under the Commandant of the Port."

"Where do all these extra crews suddenly spring up from?"

"They are naval auxiliaries. During the winter they work in shipyards or shops where marine machinery is built. They make good crews."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### TOURISTS MEET.

NEXT morning Carl and George completed preparations for departing.

Their tickets consisted of their passes, which had been secured from the Department of Music, for Carl played the violin and George the 'cello in an opera house orchestra. The pass entitled its bearer to what he desired of all things that were free, and was good throughout North America.

They went by train to an inland resort in New Jersey. As it was yet early in the season, the hotel where they registered had barely half the number of people it could accommodate.

However, on the evening following their arrival, they availed themselves of a custom which had grown general. It was this: In different parts of the parlor there were conspicuous cards, bearing some such terms as "Athletics," "Poetry," "Music," and every other for which there was a demand; each of those cards indicated that all who collected around it were interested in the topic it represented and wished conversation thereon. In some hotels the same end was reached by having small parlors, each being used for a particular subject. Further, if a guest wished conversation on a subject for which no arrangements were made, he could, by leaving his card with the

## THE NEW REGIME

social manager, be brought into contact with fellow-guests similarly inclined, if there chanced to be such present.

Our friends joined the "Music" group, where they met, among others, two young ladies from Sweden, Misses Teresa Roselius and Thora Jansen. Having been in the Swedish service but seven months, the young ladies were using their first month of vacation to visit America.

It required but a short acquaintance to show that the four were congenial. After music began in the ballroom they entered a few waltzes; thereafter, while others danced the night away, our four friends were conversing, which moved smoothly and with delight to all.

The young men were prompted by that pleasurable occurrence to abandon their original intention of remaining at that resort but a day, and decided to continue there a week. The young ladies were glad when Carl told them that he would do all he could to make their sojourn in America pleasant and that George would help him.

Between Misses Jansen and Roselius there existed a most devoted attachment, and when George noticed their affection for each other he was sent upon happy dreams, even at moments when he was not asleep. He and Miss Jansen soon became excellent companions, and spent much time strolling through the adjacent woodland—a pastime of which they were both very fond. Before three days passed he called her Thora, she called him George.

Between Carl and Miss Roselius there also arose a warm friendship. For outdoor recreation they preferred boating or tennis.

What bound the four together was their passionate liking for music, which led them to spend many an hour practicing as a quartette.

## THE NEW REGIME

On the fourth day George told Thora he loved her.

Carl and Miss Roselius were not so quick in allowing their attachment to develop. Nevertheless, on the night prior to their going away they were sitting together in a small private parlor, which was dimly lighted. He whispered tenderly, "My sweet one, these have been seven joyous days for me. Before we part I want you to know, dear Teresa, that I love you."

He took her hand in his, then kissed her. There followed a silence that to him was heavenly, for he knew by the willingness with which she gave him her hand what that silence meant.

As a faint flush crossed her dimpled cheek she murmured, "My dear Carl, it makes me so happy to know that."

Daintily she placed her arms around him, drew his cheek to hers, and throughout a few hours they reveled in affection and endearing words.

Close to midnight George and Thora, upon returning from the lake, heard the tidings that Carl and Teresa loved each other. After a short time the two couples parted with many kisses.

The young men went into the parlor, where they reclined on luxurious chairs. The lights had been extinguished, but the moonbeams, falling through the windows, filled the room with a golden haze.

George began, "It's fortunate to come across such happiness during this trip."

"And our lovemaking will give us a chance to see the romance of this age," Carl answered.

"There must certainly be some way for us to get a transfer to Sweden."



## THE NEW REGIME

"There is. Before long you'll see how the rules bend to get lovers together. Love, mark it, according to present philosophy, is what everything else exists for."

"Don't you know, Carl, I feel like giving up this trip. I would like to have my arms around Thora, and between our caresses have her tell me about the present order of things."

"We ought to finish our trip, though. Then we'll join the girls abroad."

"I feel as though I can't do anything but dream of Thora. Her smiles are before me now, just as if she were here."

They remained in the parlor until an early morning hour, discussing their good fortune. When about to leave they heard singing, accompanied by the beautiful sound of musical bells, and the tinkling of mandolins, floating over the lake, and, on looking out, saw a belated boating party approaching the jetty.

Their experience evidenced the fact that at the time of our story there existed opportunities for readily and indefinitely extending association. In the public parlors strangers came together for the first time, to enjoy at once each other's society. There, too, young men and women, meeting amidst refinement, laid aside the ancient convention which required that before they speak they must be properly introduced. Thus untrammelled, woman had no reasons for brooking a matrimonial compromise because of a limited circle of acquaintances, then entering a marriage in which there was little or no love. On the contrary, she could easily enlarge her social contact until she was joined by the lover whom God sent to make her happy.

## *THE NEW REGIME*

As to Thora, nothing is known concerning her previous experiences.

Teresa, however, had been proffered a few opportunities for marriage before, but they had not won her favor. She longed to love and to be loved, so she would give and accept love only. Simulation could not satisfy the craving of her heart.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER IX.

#### MUSIC.

THORA and Teresa would have remained longer, but duty called them away. After accompanying them to the ship on which they sailed, Carl and George started southward by train.

While traveling Carl explained, "The love for music always was general. In the past there was no regular effort to develop talent, although it is perhaps true that almost everybody could either have become a good singer or else a good player on some instrument, if they had had the training. But at that time it cost a barrel of money to get a first-class musical training, and the bulk of the people simply didn't have the means to do it."

"It must be different to-day."

"Decidedly so, because the best musical education is free to all. Then every community has amateur and professional bands, orchestras and glee clubs. The amateurs find that an agreeable way of spending a large part of their spare time. They have many vocal and instrumental contests, presided over by professional instructors, between individuals and between bands, orchestras, and so on."

"Then the theory is to get music right into the atmosphere?" George ventured.

"Exactly; that's the idea. Why, at any social gathering these days anybody can do their turn with either a vocal or instrumental number. All that adds a great

## THE NEW REGIME

charm to life, and the people get much pleasure from it; that is, I mean, producing music themselves, and not merely listening to it. Every town has its regular grand opera season."

"How is the department organized?"

"Under the government; so we have a national, not a continental head. The present Secretary of Music is a woman. She's at the head of this work for the United States. The contests between state organizations for the national prizes are held under her charge. Then she also has charge of the national bands and orchestras, directs their tours, and supplies them for important occasions."

"Are all children taught music?"

"Yes," Carl responded, "every child studies music until a certain age. Everywhere there are juvenile orchestras, bands and glee clubs, made up entirely of children."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER X.

#### TALENTS DEVELOPED.

CARL continued, "A large part of the leisure that people have these days is used in developing whatever talents they have."

"That seems to show that man is getting benefit as well as pleasure from short working hours."

"It certainly does. They used to put up arguments to prove that if man wasn't kept under ceaseless toil he would degenerate. It was noticed that among the lower forms of life animals degenerate when they get their food easily. Then it was said the same thing would happen to man. Why, the very beginnings of civilization prove that the opposite rule worked with man. One thing that helped civilization to begin was the ability to get food easily; that gave people time to think and develop the mind. It was pointed out long ago that civilizations began in Egypt, Mexico and Peru at times when those countries were not in communication with each other.\* They are warm countries, where it's easy to get food. At present the laborer gets his living more easily than ever before, and you want to take particular notice that his leisure is used to improve himself. The government encourages that by offering rewards to prize winners."

"How are the victors rewarded?"

"As to that every community has its own ideas. You

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\* "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe" (1876), by John William Draper. Vol. I, pp. 85 and 86.

## THE NEW REGIME

see, George, the bringing of all industry together didn't mean that everything would get to a dead level, which would be what those at the head want to make it. There is local independence. Some localities crown the victorious with wreaths of laurel, others give medals, at some places money rewards are given, and still others cling to the theory that, as all the contestants do their best, none is entitled to special praise."

"Do not all those occasions make much social activity?"

"Of course they do," Carl agreed; "at most places it is the custom to hold some function in honor of the bands, athletic teams, and so on, that take part in the contests. Then the rehearsals of the theatrical amateurs are the means of pleasant association among the young people, and serve as stepping stones to professional careers. Then, too, the musical, oratorical and dramatic events, even in the smallest communities, bring on many teas, receptions and the like. Why, George, the many noble friendships there are to-day come largely from the passion for cultivating talents."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XI.

#### THE BOULEVARDS.

THE tourists stopped at Washington, D. C. Remaining three weeks, they visited all places worth seeing, and took special interest in the offices from which the affairs of the United States were directed.

The essence of what Carl explained was that the War Department had become extinct, but that there had arisen under the national government such departments as Music, The Stage, Scientific Research and Inventions.

On their last night there they telephoned a request that a motor car for two be ready to start early the following day. When they called for it in the morning an attendant asked, "Do you expect to return the car here?"

"We really don't know. We are traveling without any set plans. We may turn it in several hundred miles away from here. We want it not longer than a week," Carl replied.

They departed, and after a thirty-minute run the air became uncomfortably warm. Consequently they increased their speed and were soon moving swiftly. They were journeying over one of the continental boulevards.

Those were magnificent thoroughfares, forming a system which reached all the important centers in North America. They had smooth, hard surfaces, easy grades and good alignments, and consisted, throughout the greater part, of four roads—one for low-speed, another for high-speed travel, in each direction. On either side

## THE NEW REGIME

wherever practicable there were shade trees, and a ride over those highways was like a journey through an endless park.

On the high-speed roads you could drive your car at its most rapid pace, while signals told you whether the block ahead was clear. There were many places where the road stretched a hundred miles or more without a curve.

Splendid villas, sumptuous hotels and beautiful inns that catered to travelers were located at convenient sites along the route. You could travel far before seeing two such places that were duplicates, either in construction or in the landscape gardening of their environs.

At some places in the mountains the boulevards climbed tortuous windings, then mounted an inclined plane to a height from which you could look into gorges thousands of feet beneath. In those gorges torrents were harnessed and the power transmitted to stations along the way. Crossing viaducts of dizzy height at other points, the boulevard continued through tunnels brilliant with electric lights, emerged, and followed long slopes where, narrowed to a single road and clinging to the mountainside, it went on to open up more scenery that had never been viewed from a railway car.



# THE NEW REGIME

## CHAPTER XII.

### A MOUNTAIN RESORT.

LATE in the afternoon the travelers came to a resort in Virginia.

It was a hotel situated on a mountain, overlooking a fertile valley, and picturesque gardening enhanced the natural beauty of the surroundings. The place was listed in the tourists' directory as one of quiet, where the mere presence of a guest indicated that his purpose in being there was to seek friendship. Hence those who never before had known each other were companions, whether they met in the drawing-room, during strolls through the neighboring country, or while dining.

Carl and George found it delightful to reach so pleasant a haven. Soon after their arrival they repaired to the veranda, where dinner was being served. Even before seating themselves, they noticed the pleasing aroma of ripe strawberries, mingled with that of honeysuckle, being wafted thither by the breeze.

The sun was dipping slowly into the distant horizon, shedding a gorgeous wealth of iridescent colors over the western sky.

Soon they heard the faint but beautiful winding of bugles. It was floating up from the valley, summoning the garden workers to quit their labors.

After dinner the young men accompanied a party to the roof garden, where many were gathering. When the social pleasures were over, Carl, on going to the office,

## *THE NEW REGIME*

found letters from the girls awaiting both George and himself. All thoughts then vanished from the minds of our friends except those about their sweethearts.

Before retiring Carl wrote a long reply to Teresa. George said he wanted to muse a day or two over Thora's letter before answering it; then went to his room.

The moon looked fine; heaven was spangled by stars, while here and there a cloud was sailing with stately pace. Under that subtile sky he sat long at the window, dreaming of his loved one beyond the sea.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### A FLORAL DIVISION.

IN the morning they resumed their journey, and after traveling southward several hours the road led through a rose plantation. It was but one among many great tracts given exclusively to floriculture.

The enormous increase in that business had been due partly to the tobacco habit having become extinct, which left a vast acreage of most fertile soil for other purposes than growing that narcotic.

The tourists noticed that in all directions, as far as could be seen, there stretched an expanse of nothing but roses. The atmosphere was laden with sweet odors, and they drew deep, delicious breaths of the air that blew across those fields.

Close to noon they arrived at a small town which was the shipping headquarters for the plantation and stopped to see the establishment. They visited the perfumery factory and the assorting rooms, where roses were being prepared for shipment.

The work was being done by hundreds of women, who were chatting and mingling pleasantries with their duties. In fact, it seemed as though they had gathered for social enjoyment. Frescoed walls, paneled ceilings and tessellated floors united to make the rooms agreeable working places.

George, while talking with one of the men, questioned, "You are continually making shipments, are you?"

## THE NEW REGIME

"Trainloads every day just now, sir," was the response.

"What are the smallest quantities you ship in one consignment?"

"Nothing less than a carload."

"Where do you ship to?"

"All points in the district that has been assigned to us. We don't ship to any place else without orders from the division manager."

"Suppose a bad season would cut down your crop so much that you couldn't fill all orders?"

"Then we scale down every order by the same percentage, so that each one gets its proportionate share."

"What would you do if, in an extra good season, the crop overruns your orders?"

"Notify the manager of our division as to how much excess we have. He would give us shipping instructions for it."

"Who do you consign the shipments to, the hotels and places that use them?"

"No, we consign to the distributing depots. The depot superintendent at the destination gives orders as to exactly where the deliveries are to be made."

"This is such nice work I should think your employment manager would be snowed under with applications from women who wanted to be here."

"That is right, sir; he is. Most all applicants get the chance, if they have patience. Through promotions, transfers and retirements, vacancies are turning up all the time."

George thanked his informant for the courtesies received and rejoined Carl to lunch at the inn.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XIV.

#### THE PRESS.

DURING a conversation in the evening George mentioned something about newspapers, and it developed that the gentleman with whom he was talking was a journalist. After knowing that, George inquired, "How is your line of business handled?"

"We are not run by the government, because the press must be free. An editor can attack any official or any feature of government; he is held in check only by the laws of libel. There is no editor who has a series of papers under him. Each paper is run independent of others. Take my own case, for instance. I edit a country weekly, and hold the legal title to all property needed for the business, but don't have the right either to sell that property or leave it by will. On my retirement the title to the property goes to the new editor."

"How is he selected?"

"I appoint him myself, but if I appoint an incompetent, an appeal can be taken and a different person put in charge."

"Well, with small publications like yours, you can't get the benefit of doing things on a big scale, can you?"

"Certainly, we can. The editorial rooms are in my home town, but the typesetting and printing are done in a nearby city, according to my orders. Many other local weeklies for that part of the country are also printed at the same establishment where my paper is printed. That way we save much work."

## THE NEW REGIME

“Is your paper free?”

“It is, but the official register has periodicals arranged by classes, and each class is given a price; that is, not a price that a subscriber must pay, but one that is used merely to keep track of what is done. Then I am credited with the value of my subscription list, figured at the price given the class my paper belongs to. Then I am charged with every bit of labor and material needed for the business, and my credit must be enough to balance the charges. Were a balance against me to accumulate for a certain period, judgment would be executed against the paper. The paper would either be closed or put under another editor, as would seem best.”

“What would happen if the credit were to run far ahead of the charges against an editor?”

“In that way he would sooner or later get an offer to fill a better position.”

“Then you have promotion open, without having the newspapers run in such a way that one mind can dominate them all?”

“Certainly, and good work in our line, as in others, paves the way to better positions.”

“But the officials who fix the price for your paper could put you out of business if you attacked them. They would simply make the price of yours so small you couldn't show a credit balance,” George suggested.

“You are mistaken, because if they reduce the price for one, they must reduce it for the whole class. Such changes can only be made for proper reasons. That is, if the value of the things that newspapers use goes down, the price for all newspapers goes down, too. If there is no such reason they must leave hands off.”

“How are the big dailies run?”

## THE NEW REGIME

"Each one is in charge of a board of directors, all experienced newspaper men. They hold title jointly to the property, and are the executive power."

"Doesn't it seem as if those papers could easily hand in a false subscription list, and get a bigger credit than was right?"

"There are ways to prevent that," declared the editor. "All those papers are sent out either by mail or through newsstands, and the newspaper mailing rooms are branch post-offices. The post-office people see that the mailing list is genuine, and report to the auditor of newspapers the number mailed. Then the postmasters at the places where papers are mailed to report on any that are refused. The men running the newsstands also send to the auditor, reports as to the number of each paper given out at their stands. The auditor's total is a check on the subscription list claimed by a newspaper management."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XV.

#### THE STAGE.

THE two travelers, having surrendered the motor car at the inn, continued their journey by rail. They stopped next at Ballwood, West Virginia, to call on an acquaintance who was managing grand opera there.

Soon after they were ushered into the manager's private office he entered, greeted them with a warm welcome, and said: "I'm sorry to tell you, boys, I'm in trouble."

"What's the matter?" Carl questioned.

"My leading soprano was caught in an accident to-day and will be laid up for a couple of weeks. She was to sing the principal role in a new opera—a first-night performance—announced for to-night. Her first understudy isn't in good voice. There is a second one who could do the part. I don't care to put her on, though, without more practice, but I'll ring up the curtain on time to the minute, with the finest cast——"

There was a feverish ring at the telephone. The manager excitedly grasped the receiver, and after a short talk through it, turning to his callers, said, "There's a good soprano at Yardley—that's a hundred and three miles away from here—and I'm trying to get her to help me out. Expect an answer soon."

The bell rang again, and the message that came was, "Miss Jones would sing for you, but the last train for Ballwood has gone."



## THE NEW REGIME

"If Miss Jones will get ready, I'll have a special bring her down," he shouted into the transmitter.

The manager, then calling up the railway superintendent's office, asked what the charge would be for an electric special car to bring one passenger from Yardley, on extra quick time. Upon being informed, he ordered the car to be sent.

Addressing his guests, he continued, "If we don't keep our performances up to the mark the public won't come to our houses. I'd rather have this house charged with the cost of bringing another soprano here than to risk a first-night performance that wasn't the best."

George then queried, "Why, you don't find the public hard to please, do you?"

"Not if we give them good shows. They are certainly critical, though, and in every way. These days an audience gets restless if we don't begin on time to the minute. If any theatre would get a reputation for keeping its audiences waiting after the time to begin, the people would stay away from that place."

"The public ought not to be so irritable. There's plenty of time," George contended.

"Yes, but there are more opportunities, too, and time is more precious than ever. The people have social engagements after the opera, and won't put up with delays."

Carl then argued, "It looks like a law of the physical world operating in the social organism. We live under a more perfect system than competition, and scientists say that as you go from low to higher forms of life you find greater regularity in their workings."

"Is there any preference shown in giving out tickets?" George asked.

"None at all. You can get them personally, or order

## THE NEW REGIME

them by letter or telephone, and they will be mailed to you. After the tickets for any performance are all gone late-comers have to take seats for a later one, no matter who they are."

Word soon came from the train despatcher that the prima donna was en route, and would reach Ballwood an hour before the curtain was to rise.

The manager, eased by that assuring news, invited his callers to a restaurant across the street. While dining George requested information as to how stage affairs were organized.

The manager explained, "Into different branches, such as grand opera, comic opera, melodrama, comedy, vaudeville and others. Every manager of a place of entertainment is responsible for the attendance and for giving something the public like. He has complete authority over his place, except on general matters. He can bring out any production he likes."

"The stage, no doubt, has gone through an evolution, just like other things, has it not?"

"You can be sure it has. One outcome of that is that now we handle the work in such a way that a woman of the most delicate sensibilities can spend her life behind the footlights, and her sensibilities are never offended."

Having finished dinner, the trio lingered for a while. When they returned to the office, an hour and fifteen minutes after they had left it, Miss Nina Jones greeted the manager with a pleasant smile and reported for duty.

Our friends remained to hear the opera that was given and soon after midnight started westward by train.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XVI.

#### AGRICULTURE.

THEY journeyed to Chicago, the industrial capital of North America, and upon their arrival went to the Department of Agriculture. A guide was assigned to show them through the building, and in reply to an inquiry he began:

"From these offices we have general control of North American agriculture."

"Then your authority extends to all farming matters throughout North America, does it?" George queried.

"Yes; but we look out only for general questions, not local ones. At the head of the Department is the Secretary of Agriculture. Directly under him are the chiefs, who are at the head of the different lines of agriculture. There is a chief that looks out for each particular line, as cereals, fruits, berries, vegetables, and the like. Each chief has a staff of specialists. Then to do the actual field work there are the high divisions, grand divisions and lower subdivisions that North America is divided into.

"Now, our object is," the guide went on, "to make every section of the country self-sustaining as far as possible. That keeps down freight traffic, but doesn't prevent our growing fruit on the Pacific Coast and sending it to the Atlantic Coast, because the greater fertility of the western orchards overbalances the cost of transportation. When we locate production centers all such matters are weighed against each other.

## THE NEW REGIME

"If a certain high division can produce just enough of a certain crop to supply its own people, and can't produce any more, then the handling of that crop for that territory is entirely under the local officers. The continental officials wouldn't have anything to say about such a case, because their authority is only over the crops that must be raised in one high division for shipment to another high division."

"How do they get their information as to what will be needed?"

"From the superintendents of distributing depots in each high division. They all report to us what they will need that they can't get from their own territory. Then the chief that has charge of the crop in question decides as to where the extra quantity is to be grown."

"Suppose there would be a case where the chief ordered a certain subordinate to raise that extra quantity, and it would turn out that the subordinate already had demands for everything his land could yield?"

"Such a conflict couldn't happen," answered the guide. "Here in this office our lists show the exact acreage that every high division has in excess of its own needs. If its manager has his entire arable land taken up by local needs he doesn't report an excess acreage to us. As a result, our orders for producing that excess go to where there is some extra acreage."

"To illustrate: Let us take the most important cereal—wheat. That is under the Chief of Wheat. He don't attend to anything but wheat. When it is time to get the ground ready for seeding he knows how much wheat and flour there is on hand. Then the reports that his office gets from the depot superintendents show what each high division will need for the coming year beyond what

## THE NEW REGIME

it can get from its own territory. From that data the chief's calculators work out the quantity the continental authorities must plant. They make allowance for possible deficiency in the crops; that percentage has been found out by many years of experience.

"But what I was going to say, when the wheat-planting orders have been signed by the chief all the high division managers of agriculture are instructed as to how many acres they are to put into wheat. They divide their planting among their grand divisions; all the grand division managers divide theirs among their general divisions, and so on down the line to the subsection. In that way every subsection manager in North America who grows winter wheat knows how much to plant, and all that is to be shipped out of the high division where grown is planted under orders from Chicago. Then, when it is time to get ready for planting spring wheat, the same thing is done for it."

"It must take quite a while for such an order to get to the end of the line," Carl suggested.

"Not so long, either. Seeding orders are all telegraphed. From the time the chief signs the order it is only a few hours until the instructions have gone down every step in the ladder and every field manager who grows the crop knows what to do and goes ahead."

"How are the other crops besides wheat handled?"

"In the same way. The way it is done insures that crops are grown at the points of greatest advantage."

"Do you raise the same kind of a crop on the same land year after year?"

"We do whenever it is advisable. All fertilization is under chemists, and they put back into the soil the exact elements that a crop takes out. In that way the soil is

## THE NEW REGIME

not worn out when we raise the same kind of crop on it for a number of years."

"Does the Secretary have any appointing power?"

"He appoints his immediate subordinates. They often make long tours of inspection with him in private trains."

"Well, could the Secretary order a new style of plow or other implement to be used all over North America?"

"Oh, no; such matters are decided on by the local officers, who personally direct the field work—that is, the subsection managers. Each of them decides those things for himself. They keep their eyes open for new inventions. Centralization is just enough to give agriculture a responsible head, who sees that the supply is kept up to the demand and prevents overproduction. The local managers are all given as free a hand as possible. The department regulations give the local manager the right of initiative and let him go ahead with all local matters, without sending a recommendation up the ladder and waiting for it to come back approved. We don't hamper the man on the spot. That gives efficiency."

The guide then took the visitors through the great and magnificent building, where they saw clerks and statisticians at work.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XVII.

#### MANUFACTURES.

SOON thereafter, while Carl and George were discussing manufactures, Carl explained, "Manufactures are organized on a scheme similar to that for agriculture. The authority of each chief extends to all work in his line throughout North America. Understand, of course, that the boundaries for the manufacturing units are not the same as those for agriculture. That comes from the differences in their sources of raw materials and points where their finished products go to. What gives the right boundary lines, say, for a division for one kind of business doesn't necessarily give them for others."

"What does the head of the department do?" George questioned.

"He sees that all lines of manufacture work together as one machine, has general supervisory powers over them, decides disputes between any two, and so on. Then the chief of—well, take iron and steel, for example, why, he decides questions of a general nature over his line of work, fixes the points that each plant shall draw its raw materials from and the territory its finished product goes to. He also decides where a steel plant shall be moved to if its location must be changed. Those changes must be made sometimes on account of new discoveries of fuel or ore or exhaustion of mines."

"He might not get it to the point that gives greatest saving," George ventured.

## THE NEW REGIME

"Don't be afraid of that. He would talk the matter over with his staff officers first. Then there are the Boards on Changes. They pass on every change that is made in locating centers of production, and see that the thing is done so as to save the most work. Now, the orders to everybody that fixes centers of production are to keep down freight traffic. To do that every manufacturing plant has a certain territory it keeps supplied. They don't haul goods a thousand miles if a factory a hundred miles away makes the goods, you see."

"Who fixes the technicalities of manufacture for every plant?"

"Neither the Secretary nor the chiefs have the right to do that; it is done by the plant managers. They try to get ahead of each other, and that's why they always want to do better work than before. Each plant is charged with all labor and materials it uses, and is credited with everything it makes. Results must be shown. They are worked out every year, based on percentages of economy, efficiency of the working force, quality of product, promptness with which cars are unloaded, and so on."

"The plant managers must have many people under them, do they not?"

"Seldom less than three thousand."

"Well, has a factory manager the right to put in a new invention?"

"Certainly."

"How about a machine having no merit that he invented himself, and to get a reputation as an inventor he used such a machine in his factory?"

"That would be the worst way in the world for him to try to get such a reputation. His factory accounts would tell the story by showing bad results, to his own



## *THE NEW REGIME*

discredit. If the decrease became chronic he would be removed."

Our friends then started for a dressmaking establishment. Upon reaching it they saw that the building was thirty stories high and occupied an entire block. After entering they noticed that the workrooms were supplied with large, plate glass windows, permitting a flood of light to brighten the interior. Due to perfect ventilation, the air was pure and sweet. The dressmakers, arrayed in pretty costumes, were making gowns that promised to be superb creations.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XVIII.

#### RAILWAYS.

CARL then led the way to the Railway Department. A guide was secured, who, after being informed by the visitors concerning the object of their call, began:

"All the railroads in North America are under one management. It is claimed that the present scheme gives absolute economy. These offices are the general headquarters."

"Who administers the North American system?" George asked.

"The Secretary of Railways. It is his duty to look after the general questions connected with the entire property. His time is taken up altogether by maintenance and operation, for there are no legal or financial problems to deal with. Among others on his staff are the Chief Engineer, General Superintendent, Auditor, General Passenger Agent, General Baggage Agent. They all have continental jurisdiction, and are appointed by the Secretary, with the consent of the directors."

Carl then inquired, "Suppose a new road is to be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from the Gulf of Mexico to Alaska; what is the procedure?"

"The Secretary has jurisdiction. He would get the consent of the railway directors, the Marshal of North America would then be asked to call out the continental auxiliaries, and the line would be pushed to completion. The right of appeal against the Secretary's decision exists as a protection in extraordinary cases, and if he shows

## THE NEW REGIME

gross lack of judgment his decision could be set aside. But that right of appeal has never been used once, for he and his advisers do not put down a single spike that is not needed.

"The authority of these offices here extends only to matters that are not local. Here we make up the time-tables for all the trains that cross the continent or make any very long run. For all trains running entirely within the limits of a lower unit, the time-tables are made up by the officers of that unit, and those trains are completely under those officers."

Carl remarked that something had been mentioned about an Auditor, but as travel was free such an office appeared to be unnecessary.

"The Auditor sees that each of the higher units is charged with the material and labor it uses, and that it is credited with the traffic it handles. In the way results are figured out, it counts for many more points in a division superintendent's favor to have no killed or injured than to be ahead merely on efficiency or economy."

"Couldn't the Auditor put a bad record against some officer he didn't like?"

"Never, the clerical force of that officer also keeps track of what he does; their figures must check with the Auditor's."

"How is the introduction of new appliances managed?"

"The continental authorities only look after the things that must be uniform everywhere; other matters are decided on by lower officers."

"They certainly seem to have things up to the mark, for I noticed on our trip that the roads are in fine physical condition," Carl observed.

## THE NEW REGIME

"Never in the history of railroading have they been as good. Our lines are well built, and we make fast runs. What is demanded from the operating officials is time, and every arm of the service bends to bring that about."

The guide then asked the young men whether they had come to Chicago over a fast line. On being told that they had traveled only on the slow lines to see the country, he turned to George and continued:

"Our through trunk lines can make time. They were not built with any idea of developing the country they touch, but for through business only. They have no way stations, but only division terminals. Such a line does not climb mountains, but pierces them with straight tunnels, and what few curves it has have great radii. Its length is simply the shortest possible. There are no grade crossings either, and no drawbridges, the divisions are long, and the division terminals are the only points where the main tracks have any connection with other railroads. On those lines there is one running time for every train, freight as well as passenger; it is twenty-nine hours from the Atlantic to the Pacific. With all trains going at the same speed, and no way stations, there is no need either for sidings or switches. The enginemen are not annoyed by intricate masses of switch and crossing signals, but have only the block signals to watch, and there is no danger from open switches. On railroads operated that way you can make time, and do it safely. When one of those trunk-line trains leaves a terminal it pulls out quick, is soon going at its top speed, and then sails along steadily at over a hundred miles an hour, and does not stop or slow up or cross a switch until it gets into the yards at the next division terminal."

## THE NEW REGIME

"Those lines must be a railroad man's paradise," George suggested.

"Certainly, they are. The men are not put on the trunk-line service until they first prove themselves trustworthy on the local roads."

"But, tell me," George requested, "how can you handle maintenance-of-way material on such roads? If you have no sidings, work trains can't get out of the way of through trains, can they?"

"In the center of the roadbed there is a track used only by work trains. At the places where they make their headquarters the center track is either depressed or elevated, so the work trains leave the main roadbed either under or above the main tracks. At such places the center track is connected with outside railroads, so as to bring in materials to keep the lines in repair."

"I don't believe they could have had a railroad run that way in past ages. Do you think so?"

"It would have been mechanically possible to built it, but financially they could not do it. They were able to do it only after railway consolidation reached a point when one great company had enough through traffic to support such a road. To-day we have such roads running north and south, too, to carry flowers and perishable produce up from the South."

"Well, now, I should think running at more than a hundred miles an hour would give a tourist a confused idea of the country," George ventured.

"People who are traveling to see the country do not go on those lines."

"Do you, on the whole, handle the same amount of traffic with less labor than they did in the past?" Carl questioned.

## THE NEW REGIME

"Do we? I should say so! The economies brought about by putting all railroads under one head is something enormous. We have done away with such work as looking after the advertising, seeing that competitors do not get too much business, and all that sort of thing. As a result of all manufacturing being done on a big scale, we have put an end to less-than-carload freight. That is why we do not need freight transfer stations nor the armies of clerks and warehousemen that it used to take to bill and rebill, check and recheck, handle and rehandle the thousands of trainloads of such freight that was carried every year in the past. What few articles we have to ship in small quantities go by express. Our yards are never congested by as much making and remaking of freight trains as there once were. None of our lines is crowded with more traffic than it can keep moving on time, while a parallel line has less than it can handle. We always send the excess traffic to the line that is best able to handle it."

"I imagine," George replied, "you have things about perfect."

"Not by any means," his informant asserted. "The Secretary would likely lose confidence in any official who continually reported everything working to perfection. He wants them to be dissatisfied with the way things are going, so that they'll try to make improvements. While he is not personally responsible for details, at the same time he follows up the men who are in charge of lower units. Inspectors from headquarters are likely to drop in any place at any time during the night to see if the men are wide awake."

"I should think," Carl responded, "that with few working hours you wouldn't have the same trouble that both-

## THE NEW REGIME

ered the night despatchers in the past so much—the sleeping telegrapher.”

“I will bet you there is less sleeping on duty than ever before. But we are still dealing with human nature; to think that everybody would always do exactly what they ought to do, would be assuming too much.”

The guide added, “Above everything else, the great aim in this business is to keep down the number of killed and injured. Statistics show that at the present time, in proportion to the people who travel, there are as few injured by the railroads as are injured by accidents in their own homes. While on our swiftest trains you are just as safe as if you were in your own home.”

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XIX.

#### HOTELS.

IN the evening Carl said he had had a conversation with the clerk about what goes on behind the scenes in the hotel business. George then requested some information about it.

Carl replied, "Now, you see, the function of a hotel is local, and never can be anything else. So this business isn't organized like agriculture and railroads, because if it had either a national or continental head it would be topheavy. It has a different system.

"The business is handled by districts. Each of the larger cities is one district in charge of a general manager, and a board of directors, to whom he is responsible. Then each hotel, restaurant and place that serves the public with food and shelter is under its own manager. Each of the small cities is the center of such a district, and all the hotels and so forth in that locality work together harmoniously. There is no higher group than the district. The object, you understand, is to find the exact amount of business to put under a single control that will give the most saving of labor. That, of course, had to be found out by experiment."

"It seems to me, with all such places in one locality run under one head, there would be a monotonous lack of variety that would get tiresome."

"You are mistaken, and the reason is this: The general manager and the directors have no authority over de-



## THE NEW REGIME

tails. Over all matters that concern any hotel by itself the manager of it has complete authority himself. Now, a manager's game is to give his guests exactly what they want, and he bends to their wishes. Whether there shall be gaiety or quiet, whether the meals shall be served formally; or informally, with or without music, and all such things, are just what a majority of the permanent guests want."

"Well, then, what do the general manager and the directors exist for?"

"Only to look out for affairs that concern the whole district; for example, they see that it has enough hotels, decide on the location, size, and so forth for new ones."

"How do hotels get their supplies?"

"They order from the distributing depots, and then the depot superintendents see that the supplies come from the points that save the most handling."

"Is there rivalry in the hotel business?"

"Indeed there is. The managers try hard to give the best service and most courteous attention. If any hotel shows a falling off in trade or has complaints made against it, why the general manager looks into the matter. There's a woman in charge of this hotel now. You know in this business, men and women rise to the highest offices on equal footing."

Dinner over, they went to the parlor, where they saw many guests conversing. Joining a group, they were soon talking with two Frenchmen, who were on a long tour, studying the latest practices in the manufacture of silks.

# THE NEW REGIME

## CHAPTER XX.

### RESEARCH.

FROM Chicago the tourists traveled to Faraday, Wisconsin. That was a place where about twelve thousand scientists resided, the only other permanent inhabitants being the industrial force that catered to them.

Soon after arriving, George questioned, "How is scientific work controlled?"

"It is under the political powers, because it is of an educational nature. Every scientist is his own manager; he investigates whatever he wants to, and in the way he thinks best. Yet, often a number of these people work together under a chief that they select. They do that to cover the questions of science that are too big to be gone over by one person in a lifetime working alone. The authority of the United States government officials at the head of this department is only over such matters as building new towns like this when Congress authorizes them, and seeing that they get their supplies regularly, and so forth."

"How many professional scientists are there in the world?"

"Over a million altogether."

"How do they get the appointments?"

"The young men and women who show the greatest capacity for this work in the universities are chosen. Then, there are many thousands of amateurs spending their spare time at such work for pleasure. When they

## THE NEW REGIME

make discoveries, they are rewarded by being appointed to this department."

"What is the length of the working day for these people?"

"Scientists smile when you talk about a four-hour working day. They are not legally bound to work more than that, but the charm they get from it keeps them at it all the time. About the only time they take off is what they must have for relaxation."

Having secured an automobile, they began a tour of the place. As they moved slowly over the clean asphalt streets, they saw great and beautiful laboratories many stories in height, surrounded by trees and velvety lawns. It appeared like a city in a park, and a tranquil atmosphere prevailed.

Carl explained, "These buildings all have every known appliance for research. Those laboratories to the right are used by chemists."

"What questions are they working on?"

"Everything in their line. Some are on the transmutation of the metals. After they can turn the base metals into the precious ones, our streets will be paved with gold. In that corner building some of them are developing the great possibilities of synthetic chemistry. Many materials are to-day being made simply by putting elements together, and it is expected that in the near future every material can be made that way.

"In the adjoining building are the physicists. They, as well as the chemists, are trying to use the energy of combustible materials without fire. When they make that practicable, the great waste of energy caused by using steam boilers and engines will be stopped; energy can then be extracted from coal direct."

## THE NEW REGIME

“But the supply of coal is limited.”

“True,” Carl assented, “and they are looking out for that; they are harnessing the energy of sunlight. A solar engine that has just been invented is now being installed in a power station for test in actual service. In addition, it has long been thought that the story about Apollo placing the big stones on the walls of Troy by playing his lyre, and the story about tearing down the walls of Jericho by blowing trumpets, have some great truth behind them. If so, music is a possible source of energy. Many investigators are on that problem. After they have solved it our power stations will be places where music of ravishing beauty will be played day and night.

“Here are the biological laboratories. The biologists are trying to give us perpetual youth. Long ago it was known that certain ferments would reverse others, and after it was found that physical life is merely a form of fermentation it began to be thought that possibly growth is reversible. If that is true, why, then, with given conditions, life can be held stationary when a desired point is reached. That would be perpetual youth, and biologists say it is a scientific possibility.”

They passed the electrical laboratories, and as they approached the astronomical observatories Carl continued: “Some astronomers have taken the doctrine of the reversibility of growth into the heavens, and claim that some time the cooling of the sun will be stopped. They are developing hypotheses along that line.”

Next were pointed out the great halls where the world's famous scientists delivered lectures. It was there where tourists gathered by thousands, for glimpses into the alluring and august sublimity of the scientific world—its

## THE NEW REGIME

far-away realms in which the wizard inhabitants of Faraday constantly lived.

While returning to the hotel Carl said, "It is the general belief now that almost anything you can imagine is possible; that is, if it would either add to man's conveniences, make his work easier, or give him any elevating pleasures. They say that sooner or later all those things will be done."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXI.

#### INVENTIONS.

THE young men then went to a town in Minnesota, where almost five thousand inventors lived.

Carl said that the Department of Inventions was under the national government, and was controlled in a manner similar to the handling of the scientists, there being no regimentation, and no inventor being under a superior who could dictate to him.

When they were in the offices Carl continued, "Here is where each inventor's account is kept; that is, not an account of his personal needs, but the stuff he uses on his inventions."

"How does he get those things?"

"I'm not sure what system they have here. I think he makes a requisition, and his account is charged with what he gets. Then, after he brings out something good, he is credited with it. The balance is the value his services bring to the public. Small articles of general use are reckoned from the extent to which the public demand them; a machine by the labor or fuel it saves."

"Must these inventors do their own mechanical work?" George inquired.

"Not at all; there are skilled draughtsmen, mechanics, pattern-makers, electricians, and so on to do that. An

## THE NEW REGIME

inventor can give instructions to manufacture any appliance according to his ideas, and it will be made; or, if he prefers, he can do the work himself."

They went through some draughting rooms, pattern-shops and foundries. Approaching a large, open space, they saw a group of men preparing a few air cars to start on experimental flights. One car, representing an improvement on the then existing systems of aerial navigation, had mounted to a considerable height and was describing a circle under perfect control.

George asked, "If a machine is invented that reduces the labor necessary, say, in shoe factories, by ten per cent., then, as I understand it, all who work in such factories have their working day made ten per cent. shorter?"

"It doesn't operate that way. All departments aim to keep their working day the same length. In the case you mention some people would be transferred from shoe factories to other work. The aim is to let everybody share the benefits that labor-saving inventions bring, and all departments get their share of those benefits."

"I see. In the past the workingman opposed labor-saving machines, because when a shop put them in some workmen were discharged."

"Precisely; and under such conditions the workingman never could get the complete benefit of inventions—they endangered his living. Now inventions are always welcomed, because the way things are now there is a clear track ahead for an indefinite reduction of the working day until it reaches—well, there's no telling how small a limit. The truth is, George, what the inventors are really trying to do is to abolish work altogether, and it looks as though sooner or later they will do it."

"I should think that, with all industry organized, a deci-

## THE NEW REGIME

sion by some one official might forever keep an inventor from having his invention tried."

"You are wrong. That thing is carefully guarded. The right to introduce new appliances is given to various officials. Take, for instance, a new locomotive: the patent may be presented to the division superintendents of motive power, and every railway division on earth is open to an inventor. If the locomotive is worth anything it will surely be tried somewhere. As a final protection to the inventor, if his appliance has been rejected by everybody having authority to introduce it, he can appeal to the Board on Improvements. The case would then be taken up by experts in the line the appliance represents and it would be given an official trial."

"How about some small article for general use?"

"That could be submitted to a factory manager making such articles. If it is worth making, a small quantity is manufactured, and whether it proves successful depends on whether it takes well with the public. Bringing out a new article that becomes popular, and that was previously turned down by others, is a feat that manufacturing managers are on the lookout for."

"Isn't it possible, though, that someone who has the right to put in new appliances might reject something presented by a person he didn't like?"

"The inventor can easily overcome that. He has the right to present his machine through an agent, and keep his own name concealed."

"Is the situation the same with composers, dramatists and lines like that?"

"Yes, entirely the same as with inventors."

On the roof garden that evening our friends became acquainted with various men and women inventors, from



## *THE NEW REGIME*

whom they learned much that was of interest. They tarried with a small party to enjoy the pleasant breeze. Having secured accommodations in a sleeping car to depart about two o'clock in the morning, they went to the station soon after the party broke up.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXII.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

It had been their intention to go to the Pacific. George's thoughts, however, so often reverted to Thora that he owned he cared more for love than for seeing additional sights in America. The girls, moreover, had repeatedly written entreating that Carl and George give up touring the United States and join them soon. Accordingly, the contemplated trip to the western coast was off, for the young men decided to hasten across the Atlantic by the first vessel they could catch.

Going to St. Paul, they took passage on the next eastern trunk-line train for a ride over one of the fast roads. Eleven hours later they were in New York City.

At the proper office they secured European passes.

"What are these new passes for?" George asked.

"Why, they give us the same rights in Europe that the others do in America. These new ones, you notice, have dates printed on them; the last date is the time the pass expires. By then we are supposed to be out of Europe."

"Suppose we were to be detained there?"

"We would merely get an extension. Well, as I was about to tell you, when we land abroad the date of our landing will be punched on these passes, and when we finally leave there the date we leave will also be punched by an officer who will take a record of the passes. That record will show how long we were in Europe, and as the average daily cost of maintaining a tourist is known, that

## THE NEW REGIME

figure will be used as a basis on which to charge America and credit Europe."

"Then, do the different nations have settlements with each other?"

"A record of all such things is kept, but for statistical purposes only. The theory these days is that when nature blessed certain parts of the world with great agricultural and mineral resources, the intention was that that wealth is to be first for the inhabitants of such parts, and the excess for whoever needs it the most. On any other theory people living in some countries might be kept poor.

"To illustrate: If Iceland had to give an equivalent for everything she received, the condition of her people would be very poor, simply because their country has inferior natural resources. That is not their fault. We follow different ethics than were followed in the past, and are not willing to see our fellow beings anywhere, who are industrious, live with few blessings of life when the world has plenty of them. We send to Iceland tropical woods, cotton and such things in the unfinished state, and the inhabitants there work those things up for their own use. That gives them employment and at the same time abundance. In return for that they export whatever their country can yield beyond their own needs."

"Do the different countries come into contact much in an educational way?"

"Yes, very much. By agreement among all the nations every university is open to students from anywhere, so that every student to-day can be educated at any university in the world that he selects."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXIII.

#### MONEY.

“As I understand it,” George observed, “there are no money transactions at all among the nations, are there?”

“Yes, there are some, but only for handling the things that are too scarce to be made free. The percentage of such goods is small, compared to all business, so very little money is needed. One mint at the federal capital is able to turn out all the coin needed for the world. Of course, there is a uniform coinage everywhere.”

“I judge, then, that the bulk of the people can't get rare articles, since they have no money.”

“But, you see, there is a minor incentive to bring out the best efforts from all. Among those who receive money are officers above a certain rank, and other persons who have performed some service of exceptional value. Those opportunities are open to all. Now, I don't mean to tell you, George, that at present money and the things it will buy are all that people strive for. Money rewards won't cease, perhaps, until there is absolute equality.”

“Money isn't used, is it, where a factory pays for raw materials?”

“No; but all goods must have a price, whether they are free to the public or not. That is necessary, so that a transfer charge can be made when the finished product from one factory passes on as the raw material for the next during the process of manufacture.”

“How are those prices fixed?”

## THE NEW REGIME

"By the Boards on Values, who issue price lists at regular intervals. If a new labor-saving machine is put into a certain factory, then the prices of the goods made by all such factories will go down in proportion to the labor saved.

"Now, the pass is collateral to the monetary system. A pass has nothing on it corresponding to dollars and cents, and when a person wants anything at a place where he isn't known his pass is merely inspected. It is renewed at intervals; at some places annually, at other places it runs longer, according to experience and opinions in the different localities."

"Well, after a man gets his pass, he could disappear, go to a distant part of the country and, without working, get all the things he wanted," George argued.

"You are wrong; he couldn't," Carl retorted. "He would soon be captured. Every pass is numbered and dated. If a worker disappears mysteriously, every department that gives things to the public would be advised to be on the lookout for him. If he travels on foot he has to show that he has the right to do that."

"He could steal his way on freight trains," George contended, triumphantly.

"Never: because the secret service would be instantly advised. Then, all railroad crews are an arm of the secret service; it's a prescribed part of their duties. Oh, no; such a game simply can't be played, and everybody knows it."

"I will admit, then, that the question about people trying to shirk duty is only of academic interest, but grant for a moment that many would refuse to work. What would be the solution?"

"In some ways just as it was in the past. If a man re-

## THE NEW REGIME

fuses to work and has no money to buy what he wants, he can't get anything. But there would be this difference: To-day the lot of a tramp is harder than it was in the past. At that time he could beg. To-day there is no excuse for idleness; everybody can have work. If a man begs now he simply gives his secret of laziness away and would be arrested at once. There are some people these days who spend part of a vacation traveling on foot to get the exercise and see the country, but they have their passes, stop at hotels and inns and have all free privileges on the way. Why, George, your supposition is simply this: You want to suppose that a given number of people who have good incomes will make special efforts to have their own incomes stopped. You can wager there's no great danger of that."

"I guess that's right, Carl. I suppose such a fear could only be based on the idea that was once general, that people were naturally lazy."

"Yes," Carl agreed, "in ancient times a large percentage of the people toiled under remorseless drudgery, and it isn't surprising that they didn't like work. To-day, with delightful working places, short hours, and so on, people get pleasure out of their daily tasks and do not try to shirk their duty. That is why the use of the pass instead of money became practicable."

"I don't suppose it had any effect on social customs in any way, did it?"

"Oh, yes; it did. For instance, it has all but wiped out the custom of giving presents. That custom caused much unnecessary work; a big percentage of the presents given were such as the recipients had no need for. After any class of goods became free, it naturally followed that such goods were not given as presents. The custom now

## *THE NEW REGIME*

is confined to rare articles. The pass came because it wiped out much useless work, not only by ending the production and handling of things that are not needed, but it enables the things that are needed to be handled with less labor than if money were used. The pass isn't a permanent thing, either. In some places now they are experimenting with a view to ending it altogether. The claim is made that if it were abolished the work of the secret service in seeing that no one takes illegal advantage of the situation would be less than is necessary to make out the passes, as is done now. It is generally admitted that sooner or later the pass will go out of use altogether."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXIV.

#### DETECTIVES.

OUR friends, while walking along leisurely, approached a small park. As the day was pleasant, they seated themselves on a bench under a large tree.

George began, "Then, however much the new monetary system saves, there is still need for a secret service, is there?"

"Exactly; because people are still human, and once in a while somebody goes astray."

"Do you hear about the detectives often?"

"No; because that part of stealing, murder and other crimes that the competitive system caused has stopped. Now and then somebody gets caught at nepotism and——"

Before Carl could complete what he was about to say, a man sitting close by, who had overheard the conversation, introduced himself as a retired detective, saying that he knew the service well.

"How many men are on the force?" George asked.

"Let me see. Just seventy-two on the national force. Any of them fellows is likely to be sent any place in the world on a chase. The states each got a local force of anywheres from five to a dozen men. That's all the regulars there are."

"Are they kept busy?"

"It's often there isn't much doing. When things get in that shape, why, the chief he sends the men out over the line to keep awake and report if everything is O. K.



## THE NEW REGIME

Sometimes he'll get them together and give them a talk. He'll take up an actual case, don't you know, and thrash out every way to handle it. His idea is to see that the men get some good out of the time. When things get dull he's afraid the men might get rusty. He don't want that."

"May I ask what is the nature of the cases you get?" Carl questioned.

"Why, I worked on a case once seven months. A manager in Florida and another one in Oregon got in a mixup. Each of them promoted the other's son to a fine job when the sons didn't deserve promotion. They traded favors, don't you know; thought they were so far apart they were safe. But we got the evidence together that convicted both the managers."

"I imagine your men are good at trapping such fellows," George remarked.

"Good, did you say? That's what they are. But, then, once in a while we get on the wrong scent, because we're only human and can make mistakes. It always was that way in this business, and I guess always will be. But the present chief is not letting many villains get away. I'm giving you the straight goods, because I know the chief personally; lunched with him many a time. Such things as I've been telling you about don't often happen, but when fellows try such games they're soon up against it."

"How many prisoners have you behind the bars now?"

"There's three hundred and seventy-eight caged now; anyhow, that was the number by the last annual report. That's the total for the United States."

After the detective had related in detail some extremely interesting adventures he bade his new acquaintances adieu and left them.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXV.

#### THE LAW.

GEORGE then expressed the belief that the secret service was supported by strict laws, and requested Carl to tell him something about them.

The latter began, "As the world progresses less law is needed. That is why we have few courts and not much litigation to-day. There were many statutes that died a natural death, and the present laws are simply those of the past changed to meet a new state of facts."

"Which were the ones that died?" George asked.

"Anti-trust laws, those concerning labor in factories, adulteration of food, employment of children, compulsory education and a host of others. They all became extinct because they were no longer needed."

"Do you mean to say we have no compulsory education?" George queried.

"At present people seek education without being driven to it. Compulsion always was obnoxious. In past ages economic conditions made compulsory education necessary, for the families that needed what the children could earn were usually the ones that put the children to work instead of sending them to school."

"What statutes have survived?"

"Such as refer to domestic relations, contract, agency, sales and commercial transactions generally. Those are some of them."

"How is it that we need the ones about commercial transactions?"

## THE NEW REGIME

"Well, personal property of a rare nature and realty that is owned by private estates are bought and sold as before. Those transactions must be supported by positive rules. The great volume of litigation that has ended was that resulting long ago from the conflicts among the many competing business men and corporations."

"Who holds title to all the wealth to-day?"

"The government owns what it needs for its purposes; the industrial power owns the implements of industry, raw materials and undistributed goods. Title to distributed goods is held by the people who have the goods, because when any article is given to a consumer the title passes with it to the consumer."

"Is every lawyer bound to stay in the public service?"

"No; they have the same right that every other person has; that is, to quit the public service and go into private business. But when a man does that he has to pay the tax levied on those not in the public service, which they give instead of working; that would entitle him to all free privileges."

"The jurisdiction of the courts is no doubt the same as it used to be," George ventured.

"They now can issue injunctions against any official who permits the service in his department to degenerate. There were ample reasons for establishing that right. While competition existed it was noticed that in those lines where governments served the public there was carelessness with details, while employes were often extremely discourteous to the public. Less of those things was seen where business was under competition, and for that reason many people said competition was preferable to a single control.

"Then, as competition was being pushed overboard,

## THE NEW REGIME

the legislators vested in the citizen an absolute personal right, based on the theory that every arm of the service must be conducted to the satisfaction of the public. If there is discourtesy or slovenliness in any department, any citizen can use that right to get an injunction against the official in charge, ordering that the faults be remedied. That applies to both the political and industrial powers.

“To illustrate: Only recently the superintendent of a branch post-office became careless. The desks in the public room were never dusted, inkstands not cleaned, windows never washed, ink-soaked blotters seldom replaced by fresh ones. A citizen secured an injunction, and thirty minutes later it was served. Those windows were soon polished and everything in that room was put into the finest condition. A person who applies for such an injunction must show that a notice of the evils in question was submitted to the proper authority and that they were not corrected. Those notices are made by filling up a printed form that is couched in courteous language.”

“Are those injunctions entered against the record of the official they are served on?”

“They stand against him as demerits, and you can be sure few such injunctions are necessary. That protection has developed an excellent service.”

“How would the matter work with an employe who shows discourtesy to the public?”

“The offended citizen would secure an order from the court, giving that employe the punishment the law prescribes. Men who have appointing power are too apt to cover up the faults of their own appointees when complaint is made. For that reason the courts are given the power to discipline and dismiss from certain positions;

## THE NEW REGIME

but their right to do so only arises in case the officer in charge of the department at fault refuses to correct the evils. If there is any dispute as to the facts in such cases either side may demand a jury trial."

"Does the right of appeal exist?"

"Certainly; in order that no injustice can be done. The courts are a part of the political power, and a disgruntled industrial official against whom an injunction is issued has no way to strike back at the judge. On the other hand, the right of appeal protects the industrial official."

"Don't some people abuse such a privilege to annoy officers they don't like?"

"By experience it has been found they do not. The laws against malicious prosecution are still in force, and if a person maliciously annoys an official that person gets into trouble."

"Well, to-day," George observed, "there is more liberty than in the past, is there?"

"Quite so," Carl assented; "the whole trend of legal evolution has been towards a gradual dying out of laws and broader liberties arriving."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXVI.

#### THE INDIVIDUAL ENTHRONED.

"TELL me," George said, "if people were so anxious to get greater liberty, how did they get over the distrust there once was against putting all industry under one control? People used to think that if that were done there would be a despotism."

"Why, when organization is for peaceful work, it isn't necessary to have a discipline as merciless as the one that once ground the soldier into slavery. That distrust was overcome by proving it to be groundless."

"Has the industrial force no discipline now?"

"It has, but the regulations give the rank and file more liberty than the average employer had in ancient times. When workers of the rank and file are at work they obey orders, but their liberties can't be trampled on. You see, the political power is based on universal suffrage. It is that suffrage that fixes the guarantees of liberty. The authority that industrial officials have is merely for handling business. Any of them who misuse authority have charges brought against them."

"I imagine, though, that when a workman wants to be away from duty he must get permission," George ventured.

"He puts in a request for leave of absence; that's what it's called officially, but in effect it is really a notification that he will not be on duty on the day named. The organization of industry is so thorough that under ordinary

## THE NEW REGIME

conditions it isn't necessary for a head of department to refuse one of his subordinates a request for leave of absence."

"Doesn't that disorganize things sometimes—for instance, when there is a big parade or something of the kind that everybody wants to see?"

"On such occasions, why, all departments that can close for the day do it. For the ones that can't, the regulations give the managers the right to tell their people that it is necessary to report for duty."

"But think of people away from duty so much, with no one to take their places."

"If their work needs a substitute while they are away there is one trained to step in at any time. If any one part drops out of existence there's another to replace it and the machine goes on as smoothly as before."

"Very few employers in the past had a substitute to put right into their places every time they wanted to be away. Many of them had to stick to business day after day, often for many years without a vacation of any kind. It's easy to see how the regulations you say are in use make the worker at present practically his own master."

After reaching home, Carl gave George a book, published in 2201 A.D., and said it contained some information concerning the new arrangement in the political and industrial systems. From it George read the following chapter:

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXVII.

#### (a) ORGANIZATION.

“SCIENTIFIC data which had been collected up to the beginning of the twentieth century tended to show that social evolution was proceeding in a manner similar to organic growth. As time advanced the analogies which led to that belief became more marked, and to-day there is still greater proof of its correctness.

“While every physical organism is made of cells, every social organism is composed of individuals, and thus the cell is seen to bear the same relation to a physical organism that the individual does to the social organism. Although the cell needs only material food, the individual, being a higher order of life, requires, in addition to materials, non-material nutriment, such as education, entertainment and social intercourse. Moreover, just as it is essential to have every cell properly nourished that there may be a healthy body, so it is likewise necessary to have every individual properly nourished that there may be healthy social conditions.

“Now, government has direct authority over all intellectual matters and, by commanding the requisite force, is in supreme control. Therefore, it performs functions for humanity analogous to those which the nervous system performs for the human body, because the nervous system is the seat of intellectual activity, and through controlling the muscles is in supreme command.



## THE NEW REGIME

“The Federal Parliament is the world’s highest legislative assembly and, by having jurisdiction over general questions only, it discharges duties for humanity analogous to those executed by the brain, which performs the general functions not delegated to the local nerve centers. The lower legislative assemblies look after local welfare, which is the same function performed in the human body by the nerve centers other than the brain.

“Industry is operated by corporations which are independent of government. The work of the producing departments corresponds to that which the alimentary system does for the body, since their tasks are confined to handling the materials during industrial digestion. The work of the distributing departments corresponds to that done by the vascular system, because they distribute the finished nutriment to the points where it is needed.

“Although government and the industrial power are independent of each other, yet they work in concord, since the latter bows to the laws enacted by the former. Nevertheless, the authority of legislators does not extend to industrial details. When goods are in factories or are being transported they are handled in a way prescribed by industrial officials. Likewise, the alimentary and vascular systems, after receiving food, diffuse it in a manner over the details of which the brain has no control.

“The political and the industrial units are not co-extensive, the former being ethnic, the latter geographic. For political purposes the fundamental unit of organization is the nation, for industrial purposes the continent.

“Under competitive methods an interchange of products among nations never guaranteed absolute economy, inasmuch as no organization existed to see that all com-

## THE NEW REGIME

modities exchanged between two nations were given the shortest possible haul from the place of production to the point where consumed. On the other hand, each nation competed with others for export trade, regardless of whether the shipments represented the greatest saving of work, and in their desire for industrial independence many attempted to produce within their own borders what could have been brought forth to better advantage elsewhere.

“Manifestly it was not an economic arrangement that aimed at compelling California to take coal from central or eastern United States, while there was coal on Vancouver Island to the north and in Sonora to the south, the one on Canadian, the other on Mexican soil, both of which are closer to California than the principal coal deposits in the United States.

“Neither was it high efficiency that iron from mines in Minnesota, reduced to pig in the Middle States and manufactured in New England, should, in the form of hardware and machinery, be shipped to Mexico or Central America, while in Mexico there were deposits of iron ore unsurpassed in quality, which could have been manufactured for use in that locality. At present, with all the mines of the continent under one control, the aim naturally is to supply each section with metal from deposits the nearest to that section.

“Likewise it was wasteful of labor that cotton raised in Louisiana should be shipped to England, manufactured there, then the fabric sent to Canada. To-day the point of manufacture is between the place where the cotton is grown and where the finished cloth is used, so that every mile over which the cotton and the cloth are hauled is

## THE NEW REGIME

neither a circuitous nor a back and forward course, but an advance movement toward the consuming point. But under the competitive system goods were often transported across an ocean and back.

“To obviate those conditions the continental units were established, and the duties of the continental officials are to supervise the movements of all commodities that pass from one nation to another on the same continent. The experiences of those officials have proved that the greatest saving of time and materials can be attained, not by each nation operating its industry independently of other nations, but by making each continent an industrial unit and co-ordinating the activities of all the continents. That process has developed in accordance with nature’s law of maximum economy, which appears to be uniform everywhere.

“Laws made by man, however, are subject to racial preferences, which vary among nations. By having ethnic units for political purposes, laws governing those units are enacted to meet local wishes, and by keeping politics and industry apart, those preferences are no obstacle to making each continent one industrial machine, thereby attaining absolute economy.

“Again, were government and industry consolidated, it could be expected that those at the head would be overburdened, and that the quality of their service would degenerate proportionately. With government and industry separate, one group of officials master the political problems, while another specialize on those of industry.

“During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries there was a tendency toward governments engaging in commercial enterprises. That served as a temporary relief

## THE NEW REGIME

for then existing evils, and led to the supposition that governments were destined to conduct all business.

“However, the mere existence of a tendency is neither proof that it is correct nor that it will be permanent. In the thirteenth century the Church, under Pope Innocent III., attained the pinnacle of its power over kings through its unity with state, and the belief then prevailed that those conditions would be perpetual. For a time the unity of church and state saved the world from anarchy, but after the necessity for such unity passed, progress demanded their separation.

“Through somewhat similar phenomena the consolidation of industry with politics was seen not to accord with scientific development, and governments gradually surrendered their commercial ventures to industrial corporations existing for the people. Then industry and politics became independent but harmonious branches of the social organism.

“The present organization came about, not by imitating the principles of physical growth, but by following practical considerations. As a result social growth proceeded in a manner that showed the presence of the biologic law. That is not surprising, for nature employs practical means, and man, as he acquired additional centuries of commercial experience, approached ever closer to nature’s ideal.

“Her mystic secret appears to lie in the way she organizes. The tiny cells, working together, compose the wonderful mechanism of the human body; many helpless drops of water coalesce and obey one law, whence the ocean derives its grandeur and its might; the stars, by swinging through space in harmony, give heaven its majesty.

## THE NEW REGIME

### (b) GOVERNMENT.

"The legislative arm of the world government is the Federal Parliament, where every nation is represented. The organization of Parliament, the salary paid to its members, the length of their continuance in office, and the number of inhabitants that each of them represents, are details which have evolved empirically.

"Parliament's jurisdiction is limited to political affairs that concern the world as a whole, which include legislative authority over the high seas, as well as over navigable inland waters forming the boundaries between two nations. Parliament also conducts polar explorations and maintains a department for research in every branch of science.

"The capital of the world is on the northern coast of France.

"The Federal Constitution prohibits polygamy, slavery, secession and war; it guarantees liberty, the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, freedom of the press, inviolability of the domicile and of all correspondence, and establishes a limit beyond which the suffrage cannot be restricted.

"The Supreme Court interprets the statutes enacted by Parliament and has cognizance over all disputes arising under them, including controversies between nations and between a nation and any of the higher industrial divisions. The world is divided into judicial districts, to which there are federal judges of lower authority assigned. They hear minor cases arising in their districts and coming under the federal jurisdiction.

"The chief executive of the world government is the

## THE NEW REGIME

supreme head of humanity; he is called The Protector. His salary, the length of his term, the extent of his appointments and removals and the supervision thereof, as well as the regulations governing his impeachment, all conform to what experience justifies. Assisted by his Cabinet, he exercises general supervision over the world's political affairs, is responsible to Parliament, is sworn to uphold the Constitution, and to support his authority he is commander-in-chief of the federal army and navy.

"The infantry comprises one brigade of grenadiers, the cavalry a regiment of chasseurs, and the artillery about two thousand batteries, totaling above twelve thousand guns. Detachments from the army are stationed at various points. The artillery is used for rain-making.

"The armed navy is a squadron of three battleships and four first-class cruisers. With exception of the annual dockings for inspection and repairs, those vessels are always on sea duty, visiting the leading ports.

"Neither the army nor the navy has been called on to use force since upward of a century. The troops are constantly desired as a spectacular feature in parades, while the warships are in frequent demand for marine pageants. Indeed, such requests are being made so often that, to meet them, Parliament has considered a measure to increase the military and naval forces.

"The nations enjoy even greater freedom than did the Swiss cantons at the beginning of the twentieth century. Each nation possesses its own constitution; legislates on local matters; may extend the suffrage indefinitely, but may not restrict it beyond the minimum established by the federal constitution; determines how its own administrative head and legislative body, as well as how its deputies

## THE NEW REGIME

to Parliament shall be chosen, and decides whether its own social system shall be democratic or aristocratic.

"Whenever a national and a federal law conflict, the latter prevails. At the same time, autonomy is the widest permissible, and all powers not expressly delegated by the Constitution to the world government remain vested in the nations. The world government exists merely to coordinate the political energies of every country in the interests of all, and its authority extends no further than is necessary to accomplish that end.

### (C) THE INDUSTRIAL POWER.

"The world's industry is operated by a series of corporations which work together harmoniously to economize what competition once wasted; they constitute the industrial units into which the world is divided, and form a series of corporations for industrial purposes, exactly as the borough, township, county, state, and nation are a series of corporations for political purposes. The smallest of these industrial corporations are the subsections, while the largest, known as the United Companies, directs all industrial matters of a general nature, which include transoceanic transportation and the production of commodities on any continent for shipment to another.

"The United Companies' chief executive is the highest industrial official on earth, and he is called The Tribune. He has general supervisory authority over the company's affairs, and it is his duty to assemble the business activities of all the continents and islands into one machine. His headquarters are at the federal capital.

## THE NEW REGIME

“He performs his duties through the Central Staff. Among others thereon are the Admiral-in-chief, who commands all ships in the world that cross oceans, except the armed navy and private yachts; the Storekeeper General, who directs the intercontinental movement of supplies, and the Director General of Public Works, who has general supervision of engineering enterprises connected with central affairs. An appointment to the Staff can be attained only by a stainless record and long-continued good work below.

“The Tribune and his immediate subordinates are responsible to the Central Board. All central officials are sworn to uphold the United Companies’ charter and by-laws. Therein industrial organization is outlined, and the lines of demarcation between departments and between the authority of the higher officials are clearly defined.

“To handle business the world is divided into continental and oceanic divisions, each headed by a marshal. Each of the former constitutes one continent, while each of the latter comprises all islands within definite boundaries. Each marshal, through his staff and supervised by a board of directors, manages the commerce of his territory, performing only such duties as concern that territory as a whole.

“Each continent is subdivided into units descending as follows: High division, grand division, general division, division, subdivision, section and subsection. Each of those embrace a group of the next lower unit, and consequently every unit manager has directly under him the managers of the units composing his own. All questions local to any territory are decided by the officers who manage that territory.



## *THE NEW REGIME*

“Industrial appointments are for life or until retirement; promotions are made for merit alone; removals only for cause. Unofficial workers are organized and establish discipline.

“Every officer is responsible for all his acts, and is then given authority, not of such a character as to permit either crushing subordinates or appointing incompetent favorites, but only such as is necessary to conduct business with dispatch, for in industry the aim is efficiency.”

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXVIII.

#### THE CENTRAL MACHINE.

OUR friends sailed on a ship which landed them at the federal capital. While there were many interesting things to be seen there, neither Carl nor George wished to tarry, for they were anxious to be with their loved ones soon.

Carl explained that the essential fact to be noted was that from the capital, political as well as industrial affairs were directed, although by independent organizations. Further, that the ancient reason why capital cities were placed in the interior to be safe from bombardment by an enemy's fleet had vanished, so that a coast location enabled the capital to be the point where many fine naval as well as military parades were held, and to be in direct ocean communication with the world.

Soon after midnight they dropped in at the Storekeeper General's offices to see a Mr. Von Rieber. He was on night duty, and formerly had been one of Carl's fellow-students at Heidelberg. He was delighted with the call and, having nothing to do at the time, requested his visitors to remain.

He told them that one person was on duty during the night, as Acting Head of Department, with authority, should the necessity arise for doing anything, to do it quick.

Two hours were whiled away in conversation. Suddenly the bell on one of the wireless telephones began to ring rapidly, whereupon Von Rieber took the message.

## THE NEW REGIME

"Great guns!" he ejaculated. "Flood on the Yang Tse Kiang; thousands killed; stores destroyed."

Carl, seeing that his host no longer had time for entertainment, suggested to George that they leave the office. They were invited to return at six o'clock in the morning.

Ten minutes after their departure Von Rieber had a talk over the telephone with officials in the flooded districts and received a preliminary estimate of the quantities and kinds of supplies immediately needed there.

At that time three trainloads of flour were en route from the mills at Buda-Pesth, Austria, for near points, where there was no pressing necessity for it. He ordered that those trains be rushed to China on special time. The Commanding Officer of a ship at Manila, Philippine Islands, that had begun taking on a cargo of rice the previous day, was directed by wireless telegram to complete loading and get under way with all haste for Shanghai. Various other supplies were ordered to be started for China from those parts of the world that were best able to spare them.

Von Rieber had procured the information enabling him to give such instructions, from the stock books before him. The entries in those books were changed periodically to show the locations and quantities of goods that were stored at certain large commercial centers, beyond the immediate needs of those localities, and that were at the disposal of the central authorities. By communicating with Buda-Pesth he had learned that the flour wanted had left there by rail. He spent a busy night, but, although there were electric buttons, by pressing which the department's entire clerical force could have been called, he rang for the chief stock clerk only.

## THE NEW REGIME

Upon being relieved at six o'clock, Von Rieber joined Carl and George at breakfast. After telling them how the situation had been handled, he added, "When I left the office the first trainload of flour had just come out of a tunnel through the Balkan Mountains, going a hundred and eighty miles an hour. The second one was on the first one's heels, making the same time. The railroad people are trying to break the record for the run over the Asiatic Southeastern. They'll do it, too. Orders are now being sent out to forward a couple of shiploads of supplies from the Pacific Coast of the United States. Within a couple of hours from now everything will be in motion by land and water, bound for China, that will be needed there."

"There must be a good bit of clerical work connected with all that, isn't there," Carl asked.

"Not as much as you would think. For the three trainloads of flour I made just one transfer entry, charging China and crediting Austria."

Turning to George, Carl observed, "I'm glad you had a chance to see how the central machine works to make the world a unit."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXIX.

#### ECONOMY.

WHILE at the station, waiting for a train, George began, "As I understand it, when industry was put under a central control and the nations became federated, then they saved what war and competition once wasted. It's that saving that was used to bring plenty."

"Precisely," Carl assented; "for that reason it wasn't necessary to do away with vested rights in order to improve the condition of the masses, and that point is important. Why, think of it, George, early in the twentieth century the cost to keep up the armaments of Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States had reached more than one billion dollars a year!\* And, mark it, that was the total of only four nations for just one year while they were at peace with each other. Then think of the useless work competition caused! Why, in the United States alone the value of productive ability that was wasted was calculated to be not less than twelve billion dollars a year.† That was a value thrown

	ARMY	NAVY	TOTAL
†Great Britain (year ended March 31, 1908)	\$134,636,100	\$152,382,150	\$287,018,150
†Germany (1907)	193,765,987	67,543,253	261,309,240
†France (1907)	189,000,000	65,000,000	254,000,000
United States (1907)	101,671,880	97,606,595	199,278,475
			\$1,001,605,865

† Budget estimates.

† The Appendix shows how this amount is reached.

## THE NEW REGIME

away every year. In 1904 the value of all material wealth in the United States was about one hundred and seven billion.\* So you see, a nine years' saving of what competition wasted, more than equaled the entire material wealth of the nation. Yet while all that waste was going on, people often repeated the words of Jesus to prove that there would always be poverty, 'For the poor always ye have with you.'"

"Overlooked the fact, did they, that those words were not spoken like the Sermon on the Mount, to all races of all ages, but only to Judas, and he always did have the poor with him?"

"Certainly. Then in past times so many of the schemes for reform proposed to make things better simply by a redistribution and to do away with all vested rights, in a more or less radical form, that property owners, as a rule, didn't support such schemes. But after industry became organized, the people of the United States had found a mine of wealth that would give them, as long as the nation lasted, more than twelve billion dollars a year, besides what competition had previously given."

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\* The actual figures are \$107,104,192,410. From "Special Reports of the Census Office; Wealth, Debt and Taxation," published in 1907, page 27.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXX.

#### DISTRIBUTION.

"BUT the proper distribution of that vast sum was as important as preventing it from going to waste," George observed.

"You are right; had it not been given an equitable distribution, conditions would not have improved. It is a wrong impression to think that you can measure a nation's progress by the volume of its commerce, or the number of its inhabitants, or the extent of its territory. More important than either of those is the justice with which its wealth is distributed."

"You mean, do you, that there is not as great a gulf between the richest and poorest as there once was?"

"That is the situation, although the day for absolute equality doesn't seem to be here yet."

"And philanthropy finally got so extensive as to permanently improve distribution, did it?"

"The question was not worked out that way. Since you mention it, though, it's true that in the past, in addition to the laboring man, there were also men and women of wealth who wanted better conditions. They used to give fortunes to help good causes. The story of their generosity is one of the finest pages in history. But philanthropy was like a stream of water trying to put out a fire while there was fuel being heaped on from the other side. The fire was human suffering, and competition was furnishing much of the fuel that kept the fire burn-

## THE NEW REGIME

ing. The thing that was finally done was to shut off the supply of fuel, and then philanthropy wasn't needed."

"How were the present conditions arrived at?"

"The same forces continued to work throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries in the same way they had previously worked. You recall that industrial history always has been the story of old companies and commercial houses declining and new ones springing up. As time passed they improved; it was the survival of the fittest among them.

"In 1908," Carl continued, "there were over three and a half billion dollars in the savings banks of the United States. That was the people's money, and the bulk of it was being put into the hands of the very system that oppressed the people, because the banks invested in bonds of the corporations and loaned money on mortgages. Well, in the twentieth century corporations of an improved type sprung up, from small beginnings, of course. They gave a guaranteed dividend on their stock, as high as the savings banks paid on deposits; then gave every shareholder a vote of equal weight, regardless of the quantity of his holdings of the stock; and their by-laws provided that the guaranteed dividend never could be exceeded, but that all excess profits must go, not to swell dividends, but must be distributed among employes, according to the principles of equity. In other words, justice was their foundation for distribution, and under that, woman received equal pay with man for equal service."

"Then those corporations got into competition with the savings banks for the use of the wage-earner's money?"

"Yes, the shareholders got their guaranteed dividend, as much as the banks paid, and then had the satisfaction



## THE NEW REGIME

of knowing that their money wasn't being put where it supported the methods the people were opposed to. The process was slow at first, but finally the new type of corporation got their credit so firmly established that their bonds were put by the legislatures in the list of securities that savings banks were allowed to invest in. At that point you could have divided the banks into two classes, those that boycotted the securities of the new type of corporation, and those that didn't. What did the people do? They saw the possibility of organizing their own financial power in their own defense and kept their money out of the banks that boycotted the new corporations, but put it in the other banks. In that way the people gradually got away from putting their savings into the hands of their oppressors."

"I should imagine that those new corporations could give customers better service than others."

"They did," Carl replied, "and that was one of the things that helped them to get the purchasing public on their side. They branched out into every desirable line of industry, and their employes took the same interest in the success of the business that a business man took in his own ventures; those employes were polite and attentive to customers, because the more trade they would bring in, the higher wages would go."

"But those new corporations couldn't consolidate, because anti-trust laws prevented it."

"After those corporations distributed their profits with justice and proved their vitality, why, they were permitted the right to consolidate indefinitely; it was safe to let them do that, because the economies didn't go into the pockets of only a few; and instead of discharging a part of the employes after a consolidation they made the

## THE NEW REGIME

working day shorter. Then, you see, the way was clear for those corporations to go ahead, save what competition had been wasting, but that right was still denied to corporations of the old type. The natural outcome of that was what was known as the charter-amending period; after the people saw it proved that the new system of industry was better than the old, they demanded that the old kind of corporations have their charters amended to the same basis as the new ones. That was a right that legislators had reserved to themselves by statute."

"What, the right to amend a charter?"

"Yes; and after the charter-amending period, why, the anti-trust laws were entirely repealed, because all monopolies that would be formed after that were in the interests of the people. The corporations that existed then were worthy of controlling all industry; they had charters under which capital and labor worked together. They were industrial democracies; a corporation that gave every share of stock one vote was an oligarchy. So the process was a reproduction in the field of industry, of a process that had worked in the field of politics; that is, the decline of oligarchies and the rise of democracies. Well, after the charter-amending period, with all corporations existing on the new basis, and the anti-trust laws repealed, why, it was naturally to the interests of the public that the evils of competition be stopped, and then the industrial units finally became established as they are now, and all business operations brought to a basis of absolute economy."

"There must have been considerable opposition to amending charters, wasn't there?"

"You can be sure there was, from some quarters, but not from a majority of the people, and political parties, to

## THE NEW REGIME

keep their hold on the people, had to keep step with the times. Political parties began to put charter-amending planks into their platforms, and on that issue their campaigns were fought. The question wasn't finished up in a single campaign, either."

"But what became of the small dealer under the new arrangement? Did those new companies that you were talking about crush him?"

"After they were started their growth was to a great extent a merging of small dealers, for many of the small dealers consolidated with those companies."

"Then at present industrial investments are the securities of those companies that have survived?"

"Yes, and the outstanding securities now are far less than the actual value of the entire business equipment, because as the new companies grew they bought in much of their own stock—as much as they could—and held it themselves. Such stock was in the position of being held by the public in the interests of the public."

"And the industrial securities that now exist draw an interest that is supposed to be reasonable, do they?"

"Yes."

"By whom and in what manner was it decided what is a reasonable interest on money? That's something there might be a difference of opinion on between borrower and lender."

"To some extent by the supply and demand of money when those new companies had stock or bonds to sell. Then another factor was that governments always had the right to fix a maximum dividend and rate of interest by law."

"Then the right of a capitalist to interest on his money is recognized, is it?"

## *THE NEW REGIME*

“Yes,” Carl agreed; “and the fight that finally established the system we have to-day was not against a reasonable interest on money or against individuals; it was against the competitive system and aimed to replace a stock that gave one vote for every share by a stock giving every shareholder a vote of equal weight. Just as long as every share of stock gave one vote, just so long would the holders of a majority have a dangerous power, because they could run business in the interests of a few against the interests of many.”

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXXI.

#### LOVERS TOGETHER.

SOON Messrs Normony and Rivers were en route for Sweden, and with much impatience they awaited arriving at their destination.

On reaching Stockholm, George started for a town some miles to the north, where Thora was living.

Carl joined Teresa. The affection with which she greeted him proved the strength of her attachment. Of that fact there, indeed, had been previous evidence. She had written to him about the lengthy twilight of the long, summer evenings in Sweden, and how delightful it would be when they could spend evenings like those together. The letters, in truth, had intensified Carl's love into devotion, but it was only when he again clasped his darling in his arms, saw her blue eyes sparkle and felt the warmth of her fond embraces that a divine joy thrilled him, such as he never before had experienced. His devotion was changed to adoration. Teresa became the idol of his life.

Upon reaching her home, Carl and his gracious loved one were soon imparadised in a cozy corner, where he fondled her tresses and received her endearments. The caresses she showered upon him were only such as could have been engendered by months of separation.

Following a short, yet tearful, silence, Carl whispered, "Do you know, sweet, how I feel?"

"No. Tell me, dear," she murmured.

"As though the queen of the angels had come down from her throne to give me her affection."

## THE NEW REGIME

As his cheek touched hers she answered, "Carl, you are so dear to me I could not live without you."

Her romantic ardor was enkindled. There was a tremor on her lip; she took his hand in hers, pressed it gently, then, with tenderness, folded her arms about him and poured out her deep emotions in tears of love. What could endear her more to him than thus to demonstrate not only her devotedness, but likewise the fineness of her sentiment? All else that the world could give seemed worthless to him, when compared with the joy her pure affection brought him.

"There is something in life, Teresa. I would not have missed it for anything," he declared, looking into her teary eyes.

She still could not respond with words, but kissed him many times.

Then, placing his hand over her heart, he felt its rhythmic pulsations.

"Kiss me, dear Carl!" she implored, holding her lips to his and smiling winsomely upon him.

After some moments of silence he resumed, "When we are married, where will we live, in America or here?"

"I like America, because it is your native land. I will go over with you; we will live there," she promised.

At parting Teresa asked, "You will always love me this way, won't you, dear?"

"I will never cease to love you. In the twilight, some evening half a hundred years after our wedding night, I will take you in my arms with all the joy I do to-night, kiss you, and say my love has never dimmed."

They kissed again; he wiped her tears of love away, gave her more kisses, and then departed.

Continuing in the city for three weeks, Carl and Teresa

## *THE NEW REGIME*

during her leisure were never apart, but were strolling through the parks, dining out, or were somewhere reveling in the beatitude of each other's companionship.

George and Thora in the meantime had gone to see Norwegian fjords, having traveled as far as Cape North. It seems that during the trip they, too, decided to make their future home in America.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXXII.

#### WOMAN.

NEXT day George mentioned the fact that being with the girls caused him to wonder about woman's condition.

Carl replied in effect as follows: As the civilization they were living under was the highest yet attained, it naturally followed that woman's condition was better than ever; and the protection and liberties she was enjoying had not arrived abruptly, but through the continuation of a process which had become evident early in history. Until the twentieth century she had made considerable headway as to legal rights, but if at that time she had no estate of her own her economic relations with her husband were what they had been since earliest times; she was dependent on him for every article she received. While such was the case, even if the husband's income grew, the wife was not guaranteed a just share of it, but obtained only whatever portion he was willing to give her; and that consequently, no matter how much her legal rights expanded, as long as the wife was under the husband's financial heel, she had a poor quality of liberty.

"To-day that is entirely different, is it?" George questioned.

"At present when a woman wants an article for her own use her husband's consent is neither asked nor needed, and when she gets the article the title to it vests in her as an individual; the husband has no legal rights over it. Such things as are needed for family use are owned by



## THE NEW REGIME

husband and wife jointly; that is, the rights of both in such an article are equal."

"I don't quite follow you. When goods are given for family use, isn't it the theory that they are given in return for work done by the husband? If so, he ought to hold title."

"That isn't the theory," Carl responded. "They are given in return for work done both by husband and wife."

"All those changes were, no doubt, welcome to woman."

"Naturally; they relieved her of the unpleasantness of asking for money to buy the smallest necessity. It added much to her happiness to have that cause for irritation removed."

"Suppose the wife wants to take a trip?"

"She is entitled to free travel, and gets a pass from the department where she works. If her working hours are all taken up with duties connected with her own family she is in the Department of Domestic Service. She could put the children into the nursery and take her trip. The condition of woman at present, George, is that she has every legal right that man has, and economic independence, too."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXXIII.

#### THE CHILDREN.

"THE children, no doubt, got some benefit out of the change, didn't they?" George asked.

"Very much, indeed. There isn't any burden of labor on them," Carl responded. "Their instincts for work are encouraged, but none of them is robbed of childhood's joys."

"Is the function of the schools the same as it used to be, with respect to training the children?"

"It is broader. In addition to general studies, the public school work includes musical and social training. There are special teachers in charge of the social department. They look after the children's social affairs, which are held on an elaborate scale. During vacations and on holidays the children in a certain grade will entertain those of a corresponding grade from some distant school at a reception. All will make many new acquaintances. The instructors of music furnish juvenile bands and orchestras for those occasions, and to their music there will be banqueting and general childish merriment. Then, at some later date, the hosts will be entertained in return by their former guests. At those affairs all the children are taught the social graces."

"Do they get much travel in early life?"

"Once in the school course every child spends a whole summer vacation with a trainload of children, touring the continent they live on, in charge of teachers. It is a

## THE NEW REGIME

prescribed part of their studies. They visit historic places, and as their train crosses valleys, rivers, mountains and state boundaries, they are given practical lessons in geography."

"How do they spend their usual vacation life?"

"They lead a lively, jolly, outdoor life, reveling in the sunshine, in the mountains, by lakes or the sea. Then for inside pastime in winter there are juvenile art galleries and operas. All places for entertaining children are built with small dimensions. Dramas and operas are given by troupes of children actors and their audiences are all children. That is, in fact, a part of their studies, because many plays are given in series that cover connected historic events. The incidents made prominent are the ones that appeal to children. In the juvenile romantic dramas scenes are brought out that arouse the best sentiments in the childish nature and train their minds to beautiful thoughts. So do the paintings and statuary in the juvenile art galleries."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXXIV.

#### DOMESTIC LIFE.

"I SUPPOSE home life is of a high quality just now?" George observed.

"It certainly is," Carl declared.

"What can be said about its material features?"

"The general custom at present is to live in hotels and apartment homes, because it saves work."

"But living in such places must be confined to cities, isn't it?"

"Not entirely; we have no towns smaller than about three thousand population, and in some of such places we have gone through you have seen a great and magnificent building. That is where nearly everybody in the town lives. That building is usually in the center of a park, or by a lake or stream, and is surrounded by fountains, shade trees and lawns. In winter it can be heated to delightful comfort against the fiercest blizzard. In summer it is a pleasant shelter from the most sultry heat, because it is chilled to an advisable temperature by refrigerating pipes. Its roof garden is a popular place in summer. Near the main building there are others, such as school-house, church, infirmary, casino and dwellings for families that want private homes.

"Inside the main building there are all conveniences;

## THE NEW REGIME

library, reading-room, barber shop, swimming pools, post-office. Why, without leaving the building you can have any ordinary want satisfied. There is also a nursery and playroom. When parents want quiet the children are sent to the playroom, which is behind soundproof walls. There the children can yell to their hearts' content, without disturbing the older members of the family."

"But people living in those hotels certainly can't have the same privacy they can in their own homes."

"Of course, they can," Carl retorted. "A family can have a private dining-room with their apartments and take their meals with no one but their own family at the table; or, if they prefer, the smaller children can eat in the juvenile dining-room, while the elder members eat in the general dining-room at a table which they have to themselves or share with another family of congenial tastes. Everybody can have such things as they wish.

"It is often the case that many people who are interested in the same things, as art, science, and so on, live at the same hotel. Why, George, life in our hotels and apartment homes gives conveniences and pleasures you simply can't get in a private home. Then, moving is no task these days, for people as a rule don't own such things as furniture and furnishings. Such things are permanently located in the rooms, so when anybody changes his place of residence he has only clothing and trinkets to pack up."

"I can easily see how woman's burden of household cares has been made much lighter than before."

"If a woman happens to be attached to the working force of the hotel where she lives," Carl responded, "to her it is just as if she does four hours' work in her own

## THE NEW REGIME

home and then is free for the day. If she lives in a private house she does the housework, but has no laundrying, baking, canning, and the like. All that sort of thing is done by the establishments that do such work. Even the pavements and windows of her home would be cleaned and the lawn cared for by a force of workmen kept by the town for that purpose. A family wouldn't have a servant unless they paid for having extra service."

"Domestic life these days must have charms it never had before."

"Yes. Through poverty having been driven away, and millions of overworked mothers of the great middle class having been relieved of the endless work they were under. The way things are to-day, you see, women as well as men have plenty of leisure; and to enjoy association, George, you must have a certain amount of leisure; Even love couldn't bring much joy to those who had to live in privations and drudgery."

"Now, Carl, in regard to the romantic side of domestic life, I remember having read that in past ages there used to be so many divorces that brought much unhappiness. How is that to-day?"

"The best thing about it is the love that is in home life to-day. The principal development during the past two centuries wasn't on the material side of life, but in those qualities of human nature that find their expression in love. To-day there is good will among nations, races and classes. But far and away the finest feature of that development is the capacity for strong attachments and the devotion of men and women for each other. The obstacles are away that often kept true lovers apart in the past, and the social code lets them meet and spend

## *THE NEW REGIME*

their lives together. There are fewer reasons for going into mercenary marriages. There are hardly any mismatched couples these days, and divorce is rare. At present, George, marriage is the beginning of a honeymoon that lasts a lifetime."

"Such as you and I will have with Teresa and Thora," George added.

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXXV.

#### SOCIETY.

GEORGE next inquired, "Is society made up of circles and cliques?"

"Entirely. They often are made up of persons having a common interest, such as a profession or trade, and each has its own clubs and social affairs. Then there are the general affairs where the different circles come together."

"How about the mingling of races?"

"Of course, universal travel has brought all races into close touch. Although the negro now possesses a culture and education equal to that of the Caucasians, there are people representing about every shade of opinion, and there are some whites who object to associating with blacks. When those whites travel they can stop at hotels that don't take black guests. There are other hotels that take all races. I have heard that in some parts of Africa there are hotels that take black guests only. Of course, a traveler can find places that entertain all races and others that don't, wherever he goes."

"From what I have seen, Carl, courtesy seems to be general."

"Precisely. And the courtesy we have everywhere been shown on this trip has given us more than a little pleasure."

"Are there many bachelors these days?"

"Why, George, bachelors are so few as to be actual



## THE NEW REGIME

curiosities. A woman is never in want of an escort. That isn't because she needs one for protection, but because both men and women take pleasure in always being with each other. All clubs have a membership of both sexes. People now get far more happiness from cultivating friendships than from mere plenty of materials, and everybody has a large social contact. Long ago that wasn't true of the majority."

"A large social contact, too, certainly gives better chances of men and women meeting who were designed for each other."

"Why, naturally. One great trouble in the past was that almost everybody had too few acquaintances, and complementary natures rarely met. Often men and women were married that nature never made for companions. At present, before young people marry they come into touch socially with thousands of the opposite sex. That gives better chances of their meeting a true lover, and helps to reduce divorce. Everybody's circle of acquaintances is large even in childhood."

## THE NEW REGIME

### CHAPTER XXXVI.

#### HOMeward BOUND.

NEXT morning when George met Carl at breakfast, the former spoke about his approaching marriage.

It appears that Teresa and Thora, having decided to live in the United States, filed applications for transfers, giving the information that they were shortly to wed Americans and wished to remain in the service. Not more than three weeks passed when there came for each an assignment in New York, applications for transfer in order to let those newly wedded remain together having precedence when other things were equal.

Carl had written for an international pass, which allowed the return to be made by way of the Orient. It reached him before the wedding, and expired on the day when his and George's vacations ended.

At last the moment drew near when they were to kneel at the altar. The ceremony was celebrated quietly at a double wedding attended by only a few guests.

Then the two happy couples, starting eastward by rail, journeyed through Russia, Siberia, China and Japan. Sailing from Yokohama, they had a voyage even worse than is to be expected on the eastern seas. When but one day out they were swept by a typhoon of unusual severity, and while close to the middle of the Pacific, a tidal wave struck them that caused much alarm, during the continuance of which the captain thought the vessel

## *THE NEW REGIME*

would founder. On reaching San Francisco, they continued eastward in company with a few couples whose acquaintance they had made.

A few days after reaching home the young men resumed their duties, feeling, since Love had joined them on their travels, that they had indeed secured greater joy than at the outset of their journey they had expected.

THE END.

## THE NEW REGIME

### APPENDIX.

To calculate the loss suffered in the United States through competition, a total is first reached representing material wealth produced throughout the country in one year. It is A, below.

From Twelfth Census, Vol. VII, Manufactures, Part 1, Page cxxxix: Manufactured products 1900).....	\$13,004,400,143.00
From Twelfth Census, Vol. V, Agriculture, Part 1 Page cxxi: Farm products (1899).....	4,739,118,752.00*
From "Special Reports of the Census Office. Mines and Quarries. 1902." Page 124: Products from mines, quarries, oil wells, etc. (1902).....	796,826,417.00
From Statistical Bulletin No. 188, by the Bureau of Fisheries: Products from fisheries .....	56,727,777.00
This amount is made up of the value of one year's catch for each section of the United States, although not every section has been entered for the same year. No entry is for earlier than 1900, none for later than 1905.	
A.....	\$18,597,073,089.00

The data needed next are in the following table. Column 1 shows the groups under which the country's working force is classified in the Census. Column 3 contains percentages which have been worked out for

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\*Estimated to be too small by "not less than 5 nor more than 10 per cent," due to great difficulty experienced by enumerators and special agents in securing returns. See Twelfth Census, Vol. V, Agriculture, Part 1, Page cxxii.

## THE NEW REGIME

use herein. They were reached by computing for each of the 303 occupations which are embraced in the Census by the groups in column 1, the proportion of effort wasted under competitive methods, which it would seem could be saved were industry organized, thereby arriving at a percentage for each group.

1	2	3	4
GROUP.	Number of persons ten years old and over, in continental United States, engaged in gainful occupations: 1900. From Twelfth Census. "Special Reports, Occupations," Pages xxiii-xxv.	Effort computed to be wasted by competition.	Number of persons represented by percentages in column 3.
Agricultural Pursuits	10,381,765	65%	6,748,147
Professional Service .	1,258,538	60%	755,122
Domestic and Personal Service . . . . .	5,580,657	65%	3,627,427
Trade and Transportation . . . . .	4,766,964	80%	3,813,571
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	7,085,309	55%	3,896,919
Total (all occupations)	29,073,233	64.8+%	18,841,186

"Trade and Transportation" includes such occupations as peddler, huckster, book-agent, solicitor, commercial traveler, wholesaler, jobber, and commission merchant,

## THE NEW REGIME

all of which are considered as destined to become extinct. That accounts for this group containing the largest proportion of wasted effort.

The average annual productive ability of each worker in producing A was, dropping the cents, \$639. The energy of all in column 4, at \$639 each, was annually worth \$12,039,517,854.00; in round numbers twelve billion.

However, \$639 does not completely represent the annual productive ability of one worker, since A does not include the loss resulting from enforced idleness; nor the non-material products such as are furnished by actors, musicians, and other professional entertainers, and by transportation companies when they carry passengers traveling for other than business purposes.

It would be obviously incorrect to say that no value is yielded by an operatic troupe giving a performance, nor by a train crew transporting excursionists, merely because what such efforts bring forth is immediately consumed. Those services, it would appear, are pure production. Nevertheless, such of the non-material products as should be included in A have been excluded, because reliable data in regard thereto seem not to be on record.

From the foregoing calculation the loss in the United States through competition appears to be not less than twelve billion a year.













